MACAULAY'S

HORATIUS

WITH MAPS, NOTES,

AND

ENGLISH GUJARATEE VOCABULARY.

FOR THE USE OF ANGLO-GUJARATEE SCHOOLS.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF
MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.)

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE Notes and Vocabulary of this little book, specially intended for Schools in Gujarat, will, it is hoped, enable beginners to acquire, by independent study, some accuracy and scholarship in reading the English Classics.

In this edition I have added a few notes and examples of analysis. I have also carefully revised the Vocabulary, which is now, I hope, complete. The position of the Sublician bridge, as shown in Map 3, has been altered.

For the Gujaratee portion of the Vocabulary, and for other assistance, I am indebted to my First Assistant, Mr. Harikrishna L. Davé, of the Rajkumar College.

CHESTER MACNAGHTEN.

Rajkumar College, Kattywar.
July 1884.

HORATIUS.

ARGUMENT.

Seven kings had reigned in Rome, of whom Romulus was the first, and Tarquin the Proud the last. The Romans had risen up against Tarquin, and expelled him from their city because of the tyranny and wickedness which he and his family had committed. So the exiled king wandered away, seeking some one to give him shelter, and seeking always revenge against Rome. And first he persuaded the men of Veii and Tarquinii, cities of Etruria, to help him: and these cities gave him an army with which he advanced against the Romans: and there was a hard fight in which neither side was victorious: but at the last it seemed to the Etruscans better to withdraw.

Then Tarquin went to Lars Porsena, King of Clusium, and begged aid from him. The city of Clusium was the chief of the twelve confederate cities of Etruria. So Lars Porsena sent messengers to the lords of the other states and bade them join his standard: and having thus collected a vast army he marched upon Rome with the utmost speed, hoping to force his way into the city before the bridge over the Tiber could be broken down.

And at first it seemed that he would accomplish his purpose. For having taken the Janiculum, a strong Roman fortress guarding the entrance to the Sublician bridge, his whole force was now advancing to cross over into the city. Unexpectedly, however, his progress was arrested. For at this crisis three noble Romans, the bravest of the brave, of whom Horatius the first to come forward was also the last to retire, confronted the whole Etruscan host at the narrow entrance of the bridge, and so held the hostile army in check while the Romans behind them gained time to cut the bridge away. Thus they saved their city, and won for themselves an immortal fame.

HORATIUS.

"The following ballad is supposed to have been made about a hundred and twenty years after the war which it celebrates, and just before the taking of Rome by the Gauls. The author seems to have been an honest citizen, proud of the military glory of his country, sick of the disputes of factions, and much given to pining after good old times which had never really existed."—*Macaulay's Introduction to Horatius.*

I.

LARS PORSENA of Clusium
By the Nine Gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
By the Nine Gods he swore it,
And named a trysting day,
And bade his messengers ride forth,
East and west and south and north,
To summon his array.

II.

East and west and south and north
The messengers ride fast,
And tower and town and cottage
Have heard the trumpet's blast.
Shame on the false Etruscan
Who lingers in his home,
When Porsena of Clusium
Is on the march for Rome.

III.

The horsemen and the footmen
Are pouring in amain
From many a stately market-place;
From many a fruitful plain;
From many a lonely hamlet,
Which, hid by beech and pine,
Like an eagle's nest hangs on the crest
Of purple Apennine;

IV.

From lordly Volaterræ,
Where scowls the far-famed hold
Piled by the hands of giants
For godlike kings of old;
From seagirt Populonia,
Whose sentinels descry
Sardinia's snowy mountain-tops
Fringing the southern sky;

V.

From the proud mart of Pisæ,
Queen of the western waves,
Where ride Massilia's triremes
Heavy with fair-haired slaves;
From where sweet Clanis wanders
Through corn and vines and flowers;
From where Cortona lifts to heaven
Her diadem of towers.

VI.

Tall are the oaks whose acorns
Drop in dark Auser's rill;
Fat are the stags that champ the boughs
Of the Ciminian hill;

Beyond all streams Clitumnus
Is to the herdsman dear;
Best of all pools the fowler loves
The great Volsinian mere.

VII.

But now no stroke of woodman
Is heard by Auser's rill;
No hunter tracks the stag's green path
Up the Ciminian hill;
Unwatched along Clitumnus
Grazes the milk-white steer;
Unharmed the water-fowl may dip
In the Volsinian mere.

VIII.

The harvests of Arretium,
This year, old men shall reap;
This year, young boys in Umbro
Shall plunge the struggling sheep;
And in the vats of Luna,
This year, the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls
Whose sires have marched to Rome.

IX.

There be thirty chosen prophets,
The wisest of the land,
Who always by Lars Porsena
Both morn and evening stand:
Evening and morn the Thirty
Have turned the verses o'er,
Traced from the right on linen white
By mighty seers of yore.

X.

And with one voice the Thirty
Have their glad answer given:
"Go forth, go forth, Lars Porsena;
Go forth, beloved of Heaven;
Go, and return in glory
To Clusium's royal dome;
And hang round Nurscia's altars
The golden shields of Rome."

XI.

And now hath every city
Sent up her tale of men;
The foot are fourscore thousand,
The horse are thousands ten.
Before the gates of Sutrium
Is met the great array.
A proud man was Lars Porsena
Upon the trysting day.

XII.

For all the Etruscan armies
Were ranged beneath his eye,
And many a banished Roman,
And many a stout ally;
And with a mighty following
To join the muster came
The Tusculan Mamilius,
Prince of the Latian name.

XIII.

But by the yellow Tiber
Was tumult and affright:
From all the spacious champaign
To Rome men took their flight.

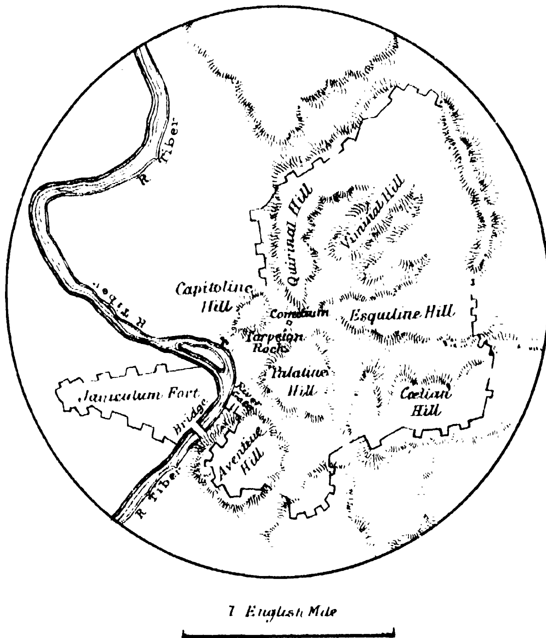
Map 2

Nequinum
R. Nar
Reate
Falerii
Ciminian Lake
Sutrium
Cures
Sabatine Lake
Etruscans
Crustumerium
R. Cremera
Veii
Sabines
champaign
R. Anio
Rome
spacious
Tusculum
Tiber
The Latins
Alban Lake
Mount Algidus
Ostia
Volscians
Ardea

English Miles
5 10 20

Ancient Rome with the surrounding country.

Map 3



1 English Mile

Map showing the position of Ancient Rome on the Seven Hills and the Fort of Janiculum.

A mile around the city,
The throng stopped up the ways;
A fearful sight it was to see
Through two long nights and days.

XIV.

For aged folks on crutches,
And women great with child,
And mothers sobbing over babes
That clung to them and smiled,
And sick men borne in litters
High on the necks of slaves,
And troops of sun-burned husbandmen
With reaping-hooks and staves,

XV.

And droves of mules and asses
Laden with skins of wine,
And endless flocks of goats and sheep,
And endless herds of kine,
And endless trains of waggons
That creaked beneath the weight
Of corn-sacks and of household goods,
Choked every roaring gate.

XVI.

Now, from the rock Tarpeian,
Could the wan burghers spy
The line of blazing villages
Red in the midnight sky.
The Fathers of the City
They sat all night and day,
For every hour some horseman came
With tidings of dismay.

XVII.

To eastward and to westward
Have spread the Tuscan bands:
Nor house, nor fence, nor dovecote
In Crustumerium stands.
Verbenna down to Ostia
Hath wasted all the plain;
Astur hath stormed Janiculum,
And the stout guards are slain.

XVIII.

I wis, in all the Senate,
There was no heart so bold,
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the Consul,
Up rose the Fathers all;
In haste they girded up their gowns,
And hied them to the wall.

XIX.

They held a council standing
Before the River-Gate;
Short time was there, ye well may guess,
For musing or debate.
Out spake the Consul roundly:
"The bridge must straight go down;
For, since Janiculum is lost,
Nought else can save the town."

XX.

Just then a scout came flying,
All wild with haste and fear:
"To arms! to arms! Sir Consul;
Lars Porsena is here."

On the low hills to westward
    The Consul fixed his eye,
And saw the swarthy storm of dust
    Rise fast along the sky.

XXI.

And nearer fast and nearer
    Doth the red whirlwind come ;
And louder still and still more loud,
    From underneath that rolling cloud,
Is heard the trumpet's war-note proud,
    The trampling, and the hum.
And plainly and more plainly
    Now through the gloom appears,
Far to left and far to right,
    In broken gleams of dark-blue light,
The long array of helmets bright,
    The long array of spears.

XXII.

And plainly and more plainly,
    Above that glimmering line,
Now might ye see the banners
    Of twelve fair cities shine ;
But the banner of proud Clusium
    Was highest of them all,
The terror of the Umbrian,
    The terror of the Gaul.

XXIII.

And plainly and more plainly
    Now might the burghers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
    Each warlike Lucumo.
There Cilnius of Arretium
    On his fleet roan was seen ;

And Astur of the four-fold shield,
Girt with the brand none else may wield,
Tolumnius with the belt of gold,
And dark Verbenna from the hold
By reedy Thrasymene.

XXIV.

Fast by the royal standard,
O'erlooking all the war,
Lars Porsena of Clusium
Sat in his ivory car.
By the right wheel rode Mamilius,
Prince of the Latian name;
And by the left false Sextus,
That wrought the deed of shame.

XXV.

But when the face of Sextus
Was seen among the foes,
A yell that rent the firmament
From all the town arose.
On the house-tops was no woman
But spat towards him and hissed,
No child but screamed out curses,
And shook its little fist.

XXVI.

But the Consul's brow was sad,
And the Consul's speech was low,
And darkly looked he at the wall,
And darkly at the foe.
"Their van will be upon us
Before the bridge goes down;
And if they once may win the bridge,
What hope to save the town?"

XXVII.

Then out spake brave Horatius,
The Captain of the Gate:
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods,

XXVIII.

"And for the tender mother
Who dandled him to rest,
And for the wife who nurses
His baby at her breast,
And for the holy maidens
Who feed the eternal flame,
To save them from false Sextus
That wrought the deed of shame?

XXIX.

"Hew down the bridge, Sir Consul,
With all the speed ye may;
I, with two more to help me,
Will hold the foe in play.
In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopped by three.
Now who will stand on either hand,
And keep the bridge with me?"

XXX.

Then out spake Spurius Lartius;
A Ramnian proud was he:
"Lo, I will stand at thy right hand,
And keep the bridge with thee."

And out spake strong Herminius;
Of Titian blood was he:
"I will abide on thy left side,
And keep the bridge with thee."

XXXI.

"Horatius," quoth the Consul,
"As thou sayest, so let it be."
And straight against that great array
Forth went the dauntless Three.
For Romans in Rome's quarrel
Spared neither land nor gold,
Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life,
In the brave days of old.

XXXII.

Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the state;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great:
Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then spoils were fairly sold:
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old.

XXXIII.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the Tribunes beard the high,
And the Fathers grind the low.
As we wax hot in faction,
In battle we wax cold:
Wherefore men fight not as they fought
In the brave days of old.

XXXIV.

Now while the Three were tightening
Their harness on their backs,
The Consul was the foremost man
To take in hand an axe :
And Fathers mixed with Commons
Seized hatchet, bar, and crow,
And smote upon the planks above,
And loosed the props below.

XXXV.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind rank, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold.
Four hundred trumpets sounded
A peal of warlike glee,
As that great host, with measured tread,
And spears advanced, and ensigns spread,
Rolled slowly towards the bridge's head,
Where stood the dauntless Three.

XXXVI.

The Three stood calm and silent,
And looked upon the foes,
And a great shout of laughter
From all the vanguard rose :
And forth three chiefs came spurring
Before that deep array ;
To earth they sprang, their swords they drew,
And lifted high their shields, and flew
To win the narrow way :

XXXVII.

Aunus from green Tifernum,
Lord of the Hill of Vines;
And Seius, whose eight hundred slaves
Sicken in Ilva's mines;
And Picus, long to Clusium
Vassal in peace and war,
Who led to fight his Umbrian powers
From that grey crag where, girt with towers,
The fortress of Nequinum lowers
O'er the pale waves of Nar.

XXXVIII.

Stout Lartius hurled down Aunus
Into the stream beneath:
Herminius struck at Seius,
And clove him to the teeth:
At Picus brave Horatius
Darted one fiery thrust;
And the proud Umbrian's gilded arms
Clashed in the bloody dust.

XXXIX.

Then Ocnus of Falerii
Rushed on the Roman Three;
And Lausulus of Urgo,
The rover of the sea;
And Aruns of Volsinium,
Who slew the great wild boar,
The great wild boar that had his den
Amidst the reeds of Cosa's fen,
And wasted fields, and slaughtered men,
Along Albinia's shore.

XL.

Herminius smote down Aruns:
Lartius laid Ocnus low:
Right to the heart of Lausulus
Horatius sent a blow.
"Lie there," he cried, "fell pirate!
No more, aghast and pale,
From Ostia's walls the crowd shall mark
The track of thy destroying bark.
No more Campania's hinds shall fly
To woods and caverns when they spy
Thy thrice accursed sail."

XLI.

But now no sound of laughter
Was heard among the foes.
A wild and wrathful clamour
From all the vanguard rose.
Six spears' lengths from the entrance
Halted that deep array,
And for a space no man came forth
To win the narrow way.

XLII.

But hark! the cry is Astur:
And lo! the ranks divide;
And the great Lord of Luna
Comes with his stately stride.
Upon his ample shoulders
Clangs loud the four-fold shield,
And in his hand he shakes the brand
Which none but he can wield.

XLIII.

He smiled on those bold Romans
A smile serene and high;
He eyed the flinching Tuscans,
And scorn was in his eye.

Quoth he, "The she-wolf's litter
Stand savagely at bay:
But will ye dare to follow,
If Astur clears the way?"

XLIV.

Then, whirling up his broad sword
With both hands to the height,
He rushed against Horatius,
And smote with all his might.
With shield and blade Horatius
Right deftly turned the blow.
The blow, though turned, came yet too nigh;
It missed his helm, but gashed his thigh:
The Tuscans raised a joyful cry
To see the red blood flow.

XLV.

He reeled, and on Herminius
He leaned one breathing-space;
Then, like a wild cat mad with wounds,
Sprang right at Astur's face.
Through teeth, and skull, and helmet
So fierce a thrust he sped,
The good sword stood a hand-breadth out
Behind the Tuscan's head.

XLVI.

And the great Lord of Luna
Fell at that deadly stroke,
As falls on Mount Alvernus
A thunder-smitten oak.
Far o'er the crashing forest
The giant arms lie spread;
And the pale augurs, muttering low,
Gaze on the blasted head.

XLVII.

On Astur's throat Horatius
Right firmly pressed his heel,
And thrice and four times tugged amain,
Ere he wrenched out the steel.
"And see," he cried, "the welcome,
Fair guests, that waits you here!
What noble Lucumo comes next
To taste our Roman cheer?"

XLVIII.

But at his haughty challenge
A sullen murmur ran,
Mingled of wrath, and shame, and dread,
Along that glittering van.
There lacked not men of prowess,
Nor men of lordly race;
For all Etruria's noblest
Were round the fatal place.

XLIX.

But all Etruria's noblest
Felt their hearts sink to see
On the earth the bloody corpses,
In the path the dauntless Three:
And, from the ghastly entrance,
Where those bold Romans stood,
All shrank, like boys who unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.

L.

Was none who would be foremost
    To lead such dire attack ;
But those behind cried "Forward!"
    And those before cried "Back!"
And backward now and forward
    Wavers the deep array ;
And on the tossing sea of steel
To and fro the standards reel ;
And the victorious trumpet-peal
    Dies fitfully away.

LI.

Yet one man for one moment
    Strode out before the crowd ;
Well known was he to all the Three,
    And they gave him greeting loud :
"Now welcome, welcome, Sextus!
    Now welcome to thy home!
Why dost thou stay, and turn away?
    Here lies the road to Rome."

LII.

Thrice looked he at the city :
    Thrice looked he at the dead;
And thrice came on in fury,
    And thrice turned back in dread :
And, white with fear and hatred,
    Scowled at the narrow way
Where, wallowing in a pool of blood,
    The bravest Tuscans lay.

LIII.

But meanwhile axe and lever
    Have manfully been plied ;
And now the bridge hangs tottering
    Above the boiling tide.

"Come back, come back, Horatius!"
 Loud cried the Fathers all.
"Back, Lartius! back, Herminius!
 Back, ere the ruin fall!"

LIV.

Back darted Spurius Lartius;
 Herminius darted back:
And, as they passed, beneath their feet
 They felt the timbers crack.
But when they turned their faces,
 And on the farther shore
Saw brave Horatius stand alone,
 They would have crossed once more.

LV.

But with a crash like thunder
 Fell every loosened beam,
And, like a dam, the mighty wreck
 Lay right athwart the stream:
And a long shout of triumph
 Rose from the walls of Rome,
As to the highest turret-tops
 Was splashed the yellow foam.

LVI.

And, like a horse unbroken
 When first he feels the rein,
The furious river struggled hard,
 And tossed his tawny mane,
And burst the curb, and bounded,
 Rejoicing to be free,
And whirling down, in fierce career,
Battlement, and plank, and pier,
 Rushed headlong to the sea.

LVII.

Alone stood brave Horatius,
  But constant still in mind;
Thrice thirty thousand foes before,
  And the broad flood behind.
"Down with him!" cried false Sextus,
  With a smile on his pale face.
"Now yield thee," cried Lars Porsena,
  "Now yield thee to our grace."

LVIII.

Round turned he, as not deigning
  Those craven ranks to see;
Nought spake he to Lars Porsena,
  To Sextus nought spake he;
But he saw on Palatinus
  The white porch of his home;
And he spake to the noble river
  That rolls by the towers of Rome.

LIX.

"Oh, Tiber! father Tiber!
  To whom the Romans pray,
A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,
  Take thou in charge this day!"
So he spake, and speaking sheathed
  The good sword by his side,
And with the harness on his back
  Plunged headlong in the tide.

LX.

No sound of joy or sorrow
  Was heard from either bank;
But friends and foes in dumb surprise,
With parted lips and straining eyes,
  Stood gazing where he sank;

And when above the surges
They saw his crest appear,
All Rome sent forth a rapturous cry,
And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to cheer.

LXI.

But fiercely ran the current,
Swollen high by months of rain;
And fast his blood was flowing;
And he was sore in pain,
And heavy with his armour,
And spent with changing blows:
And oft they thought him sinking,
But still again he rose.

LXII.

Never, I ween, did swimmer,
In such an evil case,
Struggle through such a raging flood
Safe to the landing place:
But his limbs were borne up bravely
By the brave heart within,
And our good father Tiber
Bore bravely up his chin.

LXIII.

"Curse on him!" quoth false Sextus;
"Will not the villain drown?
But for this stay, ere close of day
We should have sacked the town!"
"Heaven help him!" quoth Lars Porsena,
"And bring him safe to shore;
For such a gallant feat of arms
Was never seen before."

LXIV.

And now he feels the bottom :
Now on dry earth he stands ;
Now round him throng the Fathers
To press his gory hands ;
And now, with shouts and clapping,
And noise of weeping loud,
He enters through the River-Gate,
Borne by the joyous crowd.

LXV.

They gave him of the corn-land,
That was of public right,
As much as two strong oxen
Could plough from morn till night ;
And they made a molten image,
And set it up on high,
And there it stands unto this day
To witness if I lie.

LXVI.

It stands in the Comitium,
Plain for all folk to see ;
Horatius in his harness,
Halting upon one knee ;
And underneath is written,
In letters all of gold,
How valiantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.

LXVII.

And still his name sounds stirring
Unto the men of Rome,
As the trumpet-blast that cries to them
To charge the Volscian home ;

And wives still pray to Juno
For boys with hearts as bold
As his who kept the bridge so well
In the brave days of old.

LXVIII.

And in the nights of winter,
When the cold north winds blow,
And the long howling of the wolves
Is heard amidst the snow;
When round the lonely cottage
Roars loud the tempest's din,
And the good logs of Algidus
Roar louder yet within;

LXIX.

When the oldest cask is opened,
And the largest lamp is lit;
When the chestnuts glow in the embers,
And the kid turns on the spit;
When young and old in circle
Around the firebrands close;
When the girls are weaving baskets,
And the lads are shaping bows;

LXX.

When the goodman mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the goodwife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;
With weeping and with laughter
Still is the story told,
How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.

NOTES.

NOTES.

The Grammar referred to in the Notes and Vocabulary is in all cases Howard's Rudimentary English Grammar.

I. 1 *Lars Porsena.* King of Clusium, and ally of Tarquin the Proud. See *Argument.*

I. 1 *Clusium.* A town (now called Chiusi) on the river Clanis: the capital of Lars Porsena, and chief of the twelve cities of the Etruscan league. See XXII. 4.

I. 2 *The nine gods.* The definite article shows that some particular gods are meant. The nine gods here alluded to were the chief of the Etruscan worship, of whom Keightley says: "Nine were held to have the power of casting the lightning, namely, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Vejovis, Summanus, Vulcanus, Saturnus, Mars. It is uncertain who was the ninth."

I. 2 *He swore.* This use of the pronoun *in addition to* its noun (Lars Porsena) adds emphasis to the noun by recalling our attention. We may say that the poet first introduces us to the noun, as an isolated subject; and then recalls our attention to that subject by a pronoun which is the real subject of the verb. Or we may say that the pronoun is (by poetic usage) in apposition to its noun (Gram. 135). This use of the pronoun with its noun is not uncommon in poetry: compare "The fathers—They" in XVI. 5, 6.

I. 3 *That the great house, &c.* This is an objective noun sentence governed by the active verb 'swore.' Gram. 157.

I. 3 *The great house.* 'House' here means 'family' or 'clan.'

I. 3 *The great house of Tarquin.* The house of Tarquin took its origin from Demaratus, a Greek, who, having deserted his native city Corinth, took up his abode at Tarquinii in Etruria. Here he amassed great wealth as a trader, and married an Etruscan lady, who bore him a son called Lucumo. This son afterwards changed his residence from Tarquinii to Rome, and there bv his wisdom and wealth so won the hearts

of the Roman people that they chose him for their king. So exchanging his Etruscan name Lucumo for the Roman title of Lucius Tarquin he ruled Rome for thirty-eight years as the fifth of the seven kings. And when he died he left behind him two sons, Lucius and Aruns, as well as two daughters: but his wise and good son-in-law, Servius Tullius, was chosen to succeed him in preference to his sons. Now, of these sons, Lucius was proud and bad, and Aruns was gentle and good. And, in like manner, Servius Tullius had two daughters, one good and one bad. And it so happened that the good daughter married the bad Lucius, while the bad daughter was wedded to the good Aruns. But, as light cannot abide with darkness, so neither could these live in peace together. The wicked husband put to death his good wife, the wicked wife put to death her good husband; and then the two wicked survivors were joined together in marriage. And together they soon did a deed of double treachery and cruelty. For Lucius persuaded the Roman nobles to take him as their king; and when Servius Tullius came to protest, he was cruelly beaten down on the steps leading to the throne. So the poor old king, broken-hearted and wounded, sought to return to his palace; but on the way he was overtaken and murdered by Lucius's men. Thus Lucius Tarquin became king. And his wife, hearing of what had happened, ordered her chariot, and drove to salute him. And, as she returned, she came to the spot where her father's body lay on the road; but when the driver checked the chariot, she bade him drive on, even over the body. Thus the chariot-wheels of this wicked daughter were reddened with her father's blood. But her infamous act was not forgotten: for that street was known ever after as the 'Wicked Street.' We need not wonder that a reign so begun ended in misery and exile. Tarquin was banished, with his wife and family, when he had reigned twenty-five years. He was the last of the seven kings of Rome. He is always known as Tarquin the Proud.

l. 4 *Should suffer.* Note the *past* tense, following 'swore' (past). This is the English idiom. See Gram. 158. In Gujaratee we should have "shall suffer."

l. 5 *It.* This pronoun stands for the *oath* implied in the noun sentence—"That the great house," &c.

l. 7 *Ride forth.* Infinitive mood. See Gram. 146.

l. 8 *East and west, &c.* Adverbs of place: = to east, or eastwards, &c. See XVII. 1.

I. 9 *To summon.* Infinitive mood of purpose. See Gram. 147 §.

II. 2 *Ride.* Notice this use of the *present tense* to bring the action vividly before us.

II. 2 *Fast.* Adjective used adverbially.

II. 3 *Tower and town and cottage.* That is, of course, the inhabitants of tower, town and cottage.

II. 4 *Have heard.* Note the change of tense from present to perfect. The change indicates the *rapidity* of the messengers who are supposed to ride so quickly that their message is delivered almost as soon as they set out.

II. 5 *Shame on the false Etruscan.* That is, *any false Etruscans.* The definite article, used with a singular, here implies number, or class. So in VI. 6, *the* herdsman = herdsmen: in VI. 7, *the* fowler = fowlers: in VII. 3, *the* stag's = stags': in VII. 6, *the* milk-white steer = milk-white steers.

II. 5 *False.* As not promptly obeying Lars Porsena's summons.

II. 8 *For Rome.* That is, 'towards' or 'to' Rome. 'For' implies that Rome was the *object* of their march.

II. 8 *Rome.* Rome, the ancient capital of the Roman empire, and still the centre and stronghold of the great Roman Church, was founded in the year B.C. 753 by Romulus, the first of the seven kings. At the time when Tarquin the Proud was banished, Rome had existed nearly two hundred and fifty years, and had come to be regarded as the most powerful city in Italy. It was built on the left bank of the Tiber, sixteen miles from the sea, and was situated, for the most part, on seven hills, protected by a fortified wall seven miles in circumference. See map 3.

III. 1 *The horsemen &c.* Stanzas III.—V. are one long sentence. "From many a stately market-place," "from many a fruitful plain," "from many a lonely hamlet," &c., are all adverbial phrases of place, qualifying "are pouring in," the predicate of the main sentence.

III. 2 *Are pouring in.* 'In' is to be taken with 'pouring.' The preposition belongs to the verb, and therefore has no objective case after it. 'Are pouring in' = 'are arriving in great numbers (at the appointed place).'

III. 3 *Many a.* See Gram. 70 §.

III. 3 *Market-place.* See Gram. 133.

III. 7 *Like an eagle's nest.* 'Like' is really an adjective, though used as though it were a preposition. We must therefore supply the preposition 'to,' as *understood* after 'like,' and governing the object 'nest.' Note also that 'like,' being an adjective, must be used to qualify a noun or pronoun. Here it qualifies the relative pronoun 'which': and this relative pronoun stands for its antecedent 'hamlet.'

III. 7 *Hangs.* Because apparently unsupported in the air.

III. 8 *Purple Apennine.* The Apennine mountains, a branch from the Alps, run through Italy, in an almost unbroken chain, from north to south. See map I. The epithet 'purple' applies to the colour of the range as seen from a distance.

IV. I *Lordly Volaterræ.* Volaterræ (now Volterra) was one of the "twelve fair cities" of Etruria. (Note on XXII. 4.) It occupied a commanding position on a lofty hill: hence 'lordly.' See map I.

IV. 2 *Scowls.* Looks fierce: looks threatening: looks dangerous. The word, more commonly applied to *persons*, is here used figuratively of a fort. For the commoner use see LII. 6.

IV. 2 *The far-famed hold, &c.* The fort of Volaterræ was of great antiquity. And this antiquity, combined with its strength, would naturally suggest the legend that its natural battlements, seventeen hundred feet above the sea, had been built in mythical ages by supernatural hands.

IV. 5 *Seagirt Populonia.* Populonia, also an ancient place, was the chief seaport of Etruria: being situated on a peninsula it is called 'seagirt.' See map I.

IV. 7 *Sardinia's snowy mountain-tops.* Sardinia is a large and fertile, but unhealthy, island, midway between northern Italy and Africa. See map I. The snowy tops here referred to are those of the 'Insane Mountains,' so called on account of the storms which, sweeping down their sides, were a terror to the navigators of the Tyrrhenian sea.

V. I *The proud mart of Pisæ.* Pisæ was one of the twelve cities of the Etruscan league. (See note on XXII. 4). Situated at the junction of the Arnus and the Auser, about three miles from the sea, it was a place of great trade, and hence is called "queen of the western waves." The expression 'proud mart' is equivalent to 'stately market-place' in III. 3. See map I.

V. 2 *Queen of the western waves.* Notice that the town Pisæ (like Clanis and Cortona) is spoken of as having a *personal existence.* In other words, by a common poetical figure, it is 'personified.' 'The western waves' are, of course, the Tyrrhenian sea.

V. 3 *Ride.* That is, 'lie at anchor.' Ships are said 'to ride' on the sea. And, in like manner, the place where ships commonly anchor (that is, a harbour) is called a 'road,' or 'roadstead.'

V. 3 *Massilia's triremes.* Ships from Marseilles. Massilia (now called Marseilles), on the south coast of France, has from very early times been a place of considerable trade. It is now not only a great seaport but one of the chief naval stations of France.

V. 4 *Heavy with.* That is, 'freighted with,' 'carrying.'

V. 4 *Fair-haired.* Because the slaves from France, Germany, and other northern nations had, of course, whiter skins and lighter hair than the dark-complexioned people of Italy.

V. 5 *From where.* That is, from (the place) where. There is an ellipse, or omission, of the noun, which is the object of 'from,' and to which the relative 'where' refers. See Gram. 66 and 101.

V. 5 *Sweet Clanis.* A river of Etruria flowing into the Tiber near the Volsinian lake (VI. 8). Clusium was situated on its bank. See map I. 'Sweet': that is, 'delightful,' 'lovely,' on account of the fertility of the plains through which the Clanis flows, as described in the following line.

V. 7 *Cortona.* One of the twelve cities of the Etruscan league (XXII. 4). It stood on a lofty hill, a little north of the Thrasymene lake (XXIII. 11). See map I.

V. 7 *To heaven.* That is, high in air.

V. 8 *Diadem of towers.* That is, circular towers of the fortress.

VI. 2 *Drop in.* We should have expected 'drop *into*,' because the verb 'drop' implies motion. (See Gram. 104 ii). But here the idea of the acorns *resting* in the river *after* dropping is more prominent than the idea of their motion while dropping.

VI. 2 *Dark Auser.* A river in the north-west of Etruria. See note on V. 1. and map I; 'dark': because over-shadowed by the oak-trees.

VI. 3. That is, the boughs of (the trees on) the Ciminian hill. Compare IX. 2.

VI. 4 *Ciminian hill.* A well-wooded range of mountains stretching above the Ciminian lake in Etruria. See map. 2.

VI. 5 *Beyond all streams.* That is, more than all streams. Adverbial phrase of intensity. Gram. 102.

VI. 5 *Clitumnus.* A small stream rising in Umbria, and flowing into the Tinia, a tributary of the Tiber (See map 1). This river was famous for a sacred breed of *white* cattle which grazing by its banks were supposed to derive their colour from the water. Hence the Roman poet Virgil, in singing the praises of Italy, makes special mention of the Clitumnus: "Milk-white herds, O fair Clitumnus, bathe them in thy sacred tide." (Virgil. Georg. II. 146.) At the source of the river stood a temple of the god Clitumnus. For this Roman worship of rivers, see note on LIX. I.

VI. 5 *Clitumnus.* Generally, in English, the name of a river is preceded by the definite article; as, the Ganges, the Thames. Why is 'Clitumnus' here used without the article? Because the river is *personified*, and therefore regarded as a proper noun. So also 'Clanis.' v. 5., and 'Umbro.' viii. 3.

VI. 6 & 7 *The herdsman—the fowler.* See note on II. 5.

VI. 7 *Best of all pools.* Here 'best' is, *in syntax*, an attribute of the substantive 'mere' (Gram. 132); but, *in meaning*, the phrase 'best of all pools' may be taken as qualifying the verb 'loves,' like an adverb of intensity.

VI. 8 *The great Volsinian mere.* A large lake of Etruria, and a favourite haunt of wildfowl. The town of Volsinii was situated at its north-eastern extremity. See map. I.

VII. 1 *But now, &c.* Auser's rill, the Ciminian hill, the Clitumnus stream, and the Volsinian lake are now all quiet and deserted, because woodman, hunter, herdsman, and fowler have gone to take part in the war against Rome.

VII. 2 *By.* That is, 'near': as in IX. 3.

VII. 5 *Unwatched.* Joined attributively to 'steer' (Gram. 132).

VII. 5 *Along Clitumnus.* That is, on the banks of Clitumnus.

VII. 6 *The milk-white steer.* See note on VI. 5.

VIII. 1 *The harvests, &c.* Notice the order of the sentence. 'Old men,' subject: 'shall reap,' predicate: 'the harvests,' object.

VIII. 1 *Harvests of Arretium.* Arretium, situated in the north-east of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, was one of the most important of the twelve Etruscan cities (XXII. 4). Its rich lands, watered by the Arnus and the Tiber, produced good corn and vineyards. Map. 1.

VIII. 2 *This year.* Adverbial. We may suppose the object 'year' to be governed by a preposition 'in,' 'during,' or 'for,' understood: or we may consider it to stand independently in the objective case as marking a *period* of time.

VIII. 2 *Old men.* There is an emphasis on 'old men' in this line, as on 'young boys' and 'laughing girls' below. *Old* men must reap the crops, and *young boys* must bathe the sheep, and *girls* must tread the grapes, because all the *young* and *able-bodied men* have been called away to the war.

VIII. 2 *Shall reap.* 'Shall' with the 3rd person denotes certainty or determination. Here 'shall reap' is equivalent to 'must reap.'

VIII. 3 *Umbro.* One of the largest rivers of Etruria, flowing south-west into the Tyrrhenian sea. See map 1.

VIII. 5 *The vats of Luna.* Luna, a town on the north-west frontier of Etruria, was famous for wine, as well as for cheese and marble. Map 1.

VIII. 6 *The must shall foam.* The Italians made their wine by placing the grapes in a large vat, and pressing out the juice with their feet. This sweet unfermented juice was called 'must.' Some of it was drunk fresh, clarified with vinegar: the rest was poured into earthenware vessels firmly fixed in the ground, where after a few days the 'must' would ferment into wine.

IX. 1 *There be.* 'There' (though properly an adverb of place) is not here used as an adverb, but as a substitute for the (following) subject to which it *points* our attention. The pronoun 'it' is similarly used before a verb when a sentence or an infinitive mood is the real subject. See Gram. 126, 127. There be = there are. Here 'be' is not the subjunctive, but the old-English form of the present indicative. Thus, in "Lord Allan's Daughter" (Children's Garland, p. 246), "Now who be ye?" = Now who *are* ye?

IX. 1 *Thirty chosen prophets.* The ancient Etruscans were famous for their skill in divination and witch-craft, and from them the Roman belief in omens and prodigies was derived.

IX. 2 *Wisest of the land.* An ellipse. More fully the expression would be "the wisest of the prophets in the land." So also in vi. 3.

IX. 4 *Both morn and evening.* Adverbial objective phrase of time.

IX. 5 *The Thirty.* For 'the' see note on I. 2. The number three and its multiples seem to have been held in mystic veneration from the earliest times. Compare 'the *nine* gods' in I. 2.

IX. 6 *The verses.* The old Etruscan books full of prophecies, portents and religious rites: their contents were supposed to have been originally delivered by Tages, a fabulous person, young in years, but old in wisdom, who suddenly uprose from the ground near Tarquinii, explained his mysteries, and expired.

IX. 6 *O'er.* This preposition is to be taken with the verb 'turned.' 'Have turned over the verses.'

IX. 7 *Traced from the right.* The ancient Etruscan language (of which very little is certainly known) was written, like Arabic, from right to left.

X. 1 *With one voice.* With one opinion: with one consent.

X. 2 *Glad.* That is, favourable; auspicious.

X. 3 *Lars Porsena.* Vocative case. Gram. 28.

X. 4 *Beloved of.* Beloved *by*: 'beloved' agrees attributively with 'thou,' understood, as subject before 'go forth.'

X. 6 *Clusium's royal dome.* 'Royal dome' means 'royal palace.' This is an instance of the figure called 'synecdoche,' or 'putting the *part* in the place of the *whole*.'

X. 7 *Nurscia's altars.* The Etruscans had a goddess called Nortia, answering to *Fortune* or the Hindoo *Lakshmee.* She was especially worshipped at Sutrium and Volsinii. Nurscia is the same as Nortia.

X. 8 *Golden.* Note that adjectives of this kind are not compared. Gram. 50 §.

X. 8 *The golden shields.* These are the twelve shields of Rome regarded by the early Romans as pledges of divine favour and protection. The legend concerning them is as follows:—It happened that in the time of Numa, the second king of Rome, the Roman territory was desolated by destructive storms. Numa went to the wood-gods, Faunus and

Picus, for help: and they were able, by their spells, to draw down Jupiter, king of heaven, who held the thunderbolts in his hand. He alighted on the Aventine hill, and, as he alighted, the hill trembled. Then Numa approached and humbly prayed that the mighty god would spare his land. And Jupiter heard the prayer, and promised to send next morning a visible sign in proof of his favour. Then he returned to heaven. Next morning, at dawn, the Romans assembled in front of their king's palace; and Numa came forth and bade them look towards the rising sun. And lo! as the orb came into view three thunderclaps were heard, and out of the cloudless azure of heaven a light golden shield fluttered down to earth. Then all the people shouted, and Numa offered a sacrifice; and, after that, they took up the shield, and placed it solemnly in the war-god's temple on the Palatine hill. And, in order that it might not be stolen, they made eleven other shields so like it that no mortal man could tell the earthly from the heavenly. These are the "golden shields of Rome," with which Lars Porsena hoped to adorn the shrine of his Etruscan goddess.

XI. 3 *The foot.* The foot = footmen, infantry.

XI. 4 *The horse.* The horse = horsemen, cavalry. 'Foot' and 'Horse' with these meanings are nouns of multitude. See Gram. 125.

XI. 5 *Sutrium.* This town was situated on a solitary hill on the main road from Clusium, through Volsinii, to Rome. See maps 1 and 2.

XII. 3 *Many a banished Roman.* Understand the predicate "was ranged." For 'many a,' as in III. 3, see Gram. 70 §.

XII. 6 *To join.* Infinitive mood of purpose: as in I. 9. See Gram. 147 §.

XII. 7 *The Tusculan Mamilius.* This is the subject of the sentence. Why should this Mamilius, chief of the Latin town Tusculum, have joined the Etruscans against the Romans? Because he had married Tarquin's daughter, and therefore supported Tarquin's cause. He afterwards led the whole Latin people against the Romans at Lake Regillus. (See next note).

XII. 8 *Prince of the Latian name.* See Gram. 135. The league between the thirty states of Latium, similar to that of the twelve Etruscan cities, was called "the Latian name" (nomen Latinum). Rome had at one time belonged to this

league, and had been acknowledged as its head; but, after Tarquin's expulsion, the other Latin states seceded from Rome, and recognised the chief of Tusculum as their leader.

XIII. 1 *Yellow Tiber.* 'Yellow': from the muddy colour of the water. This epithet 'yellow' is commonly applied to the river Tiber by the Roman poets.

XIII. 2 *Was tumult and affright.* But see Gram. 123. It is best to say that 'tumult' and 'affright,' though two words, form but *one idea*, and therefore take a singular verb. Or, if we like, we may say that a second 'was' is to be understood after 'affright.' Compare the use of 'is heard' in XXI. 5.

XIII. 3 *All the spacious champaign.* For "all" see Gram. 70: notice its position *before* the definite article. So also in XVII. 6: XXIV. 2: XXV. 4: XXIX. 2: XXXVI. 4. By 'the spacious champaign' is meant the low, but undulating, land surrounding Rome, and including the lower part of Etruria and nearly the whole of Latium. These lowlands (known as the *Campagna di Roma*, or Plain of Rome) are now very unhealthy and have but a small population; but in ancient times they were covered with handsome houses and flourishing villages, of which the ruins are still to be seen. The Latin word 'campus,' from which 'champaign' and 'campagna' are derived, means 'an open field' (maidán).

XIII. 5 *A mile.* That is, as far as a mile, to the distance of a mile. Objective noun of *distance*. This use is similar to that of the objective marking *time* in VIII. 2.

XIII. 7 *A fearful sight it was to see.* The order is: It, to see (the throng), was a fearful sight. The infinitive mood 'to see' (the *noun* form of the verb) is, by a common English idiom, put in a sort of apposition to its *preparatory* substitute "it." See note on IX. 1 and Gram. 127, 135.

XIII. 8 *Long.* Because full of suspense and anxiety.

XIV. 1 *For aged folks &c.* This is another long sentence. "Aged folks," "women," "mothers," "sick men," "troops," "droves," "endless flocks," "endless herds," "endless trains," are all subjects to the one predicate "choked" (XV. 8.)

XV. 2 *Skins of wine.* Because the Romans kept their wine in skins prepared for the purpose.

XV. 3 *Sheep.* Plural. The plural of this word is the same as the singular.

XV. 3 & 4 *Flocks of sheep, herds of kine.* Notice the distinction between 'a flock' and 'a herd,' the former being applied to sheep, the latter to large cattle. We cannot, in English, properly say 'a herd of sheep,' or 'a flock of cows.' For 'kine' see Gram. 22.

XV. 7 *Corn-sacks.* See Gram. 133.

XV. 7 *Household goods.* The substantive 'household' is here used, like an adjective, to qualify 'goods.' Gram. 133.

XV. 8 *Roaring.* Resounding with the din of the crowds passing into the city.

XVI. 1 *The rock Tarpeian.* A commanding and precipitous portion of the Capitoline hill. See map 3. The adjective Tarpeian here follows its substantive, as often in poetry. Compare 'war-note proud' in XXI. 5.

XVI. 2 *Wan.* Pale, from sleeplessness and anxiety.

XVI. 2 *Burghers.* These were the 'patricians,' or aristocracy, of Rome,—citizens with full civic rights. See note on XXXII. 3.

XVI. 5 *The Fathers.* These are the members of the Roman senate (called, in Latin, 'patres,' or 'fathers') who were all chosen from the burghers.

XVI. 6 *They.* See note on I. 2.

XVI. 6 *They sat.* That is, sat in council.

XVI. 6 *All night and day.* Objective nouns of *duration* of time. See note on VIII. 2.

XVI. 7 *Some horseman.* This indefinite numeral 'some' gives a sense even more indefinite than that of the indefinite article 'a.' It seems to imply that horsemen kept coming from *all* quarters, without distinction.

XVII. 3 *Nor—nor—nor.* In prose the first 'nor' would be 'neither.' So also, generally, in poetry: as in XXXI. 6. Notice, too, that, after such negatives, the indefinite article generally used with the singular of common nouns may (as here) be omitted. Compare LXII. 1.

XVII. 4 *Crustumerium.* A town in the Sabine territory near the sources of the river Allia, a tributary of the Tiber. See maps 1 and 2.

XVII. 5 *Verbenna.* One of the Etruscan leaders, and lord of Perusia. See XXIII. 10.

XVII. 5 *Down to.* As far south as.

XVII. 5 *Ostia.* A sea-port, at the mouth of the Tiber, sixteen miles south-west of Rome. See maps 1 and 2.

XVII. 7 *Janiculum.* The fort (built on the Janiculan hill) which guarded the entrance to the Sublician bridge. See map 3.

XVIII. 1 *I wis.* The story-teller speaks of himself. Compare XIX. 3.

XVIII. 1 *I wis.* I imagine, I suppose. This present form of the verb is rare, but the past "wist" is more common.

XVIII. 2 *There was.* See note on IX. 1.

XVIII. 2 & 3 *No heart so bold but sore it ached. But*, disjunctive conjunction, reverses, partially or wholly, the meaning of the previous assertion. Here, as the previous assertion is negative—"no heart"—it becomes positive in meaning—"every heart." "Was no heart but ached" = "Every heart ached." See XXV. 5.

XVIII. 3 *Sore, fast.* See note on II. 2.

XVIII. 4 *That ill news.* 'News' is a *singular* noun. See Gram. 23 §.

XVIII. 5 *The Consul.* After the expulsion of Tarquin from Rome, the supreme authority was placed in the hands of two officers called Consuls. These officers (chosen at first from the burghers) exercised sole power, each for one month, alternately. Valerius, the Consul here referred to, had been one of the chief movers in Tarquin's expulsion. See note on XXIV. 8.

XVIII. 6 *The Fathers all.* All the Fathers. The position of 'all' at the end of the line gives the word prominence and emphasis. Not one senator sat still.

XVIII. 7 *Their gowns.* The long loose robes of the Romans called 'togas.'

XVIII. 8 *Hied them.* The verb 'to hie' is commonly intransitive; but it may also be used transitively with a reflexive pronoun to denote the action of an agent on himself. See Gram. 57.

XIX. 1 *Standing.* Attributive to the pronoun 'They.' Gram. 132.

XIX. 3 *Ye well may guess.* The story-teller naturally speaks to those whom he is addressing in the 2nd person. Compare XVIII. 1.

XIX. 6 *The bridge.* The Sublician bridge, or bridge of piles, so named because it was supported on wooden beams, called in Latin 'sublices.' It was the first bridge built at Rome, and was made of wood, in order that, in case of attack, it might be easily destroyed.

[In a former edition, following Mommsen, I supposed this bridge to have been thrown over the natural pier of the island in the Tiber, but subsequent consideration has convinced me that the position more commonly assigned to the bridge is probably the right one.] See map 3.

XX. 1 *Flying.* So also in XXXVI. 8 of rapid movement in general.

XX. 2 *All.* Used adverbially: 'altogether.'

XX. 3 *To arms.* That is (the verb being understood), (Go) to arms; (Fly) to arms; Take arms.

XX. 3 *Sir.* Sir (properly 'elder,' 'master') is here used, like the suffix ஐ, as a prefix of respect.

XX. 8 *Rise fast.* *Rise*: see Gram. 146; *Fast*: see note on II. 2.

XXI. 1 *Nearer fast and nearer.* Quickly nearer and nearer.

XXI. 2 *Doth come.* Third pers. sing. indic. (emphatic form). See Gram. 78 §.

XXI. 2 *The red whirlwind.* See XVI. 4. Lars Porsena's army, like an irresistible tempest, sweeps over the plain, marking its course with fire and ruin. It is still night, though the dawn is approaching. (See line 7 of this stanza).

XXI. 4 *That rolling cloud.* That is, 'the swarthy storm of dust' (XX. 7).

XXI. 5 *is heard.* See note on XIII. 2.

XXI. 7—12. The subject of this sentence is 'the long array,' and the predicate 'appears.'

XXI. 9 *Far to left: far to right.* Adverbial phrases of place.

XXI. 10 *In broken gleams of dark-blue light.* Adverbial phrase of manner.

XXII. 4 *Twelve fair cities.* These are the twelve great cities of the Etruscan league, of which Clusium was, at this time, the head. The names of these twelve confederate states were probably these:—Cortona, Arretium, Clusium, Perusia,

Volaterræ, Vetulonia, Rusellæ, Volsinii, Tarquinii, Falerii, Veii and Cære. See map I.

XXII. 4 *Shine.* See Gram. 146.

XXII. 7 & 8 *The terror of the Umbrian, the terror of the Gaul.* In apposition to 'banner.' Gram. 135. *The Umbrian: the Gaul.* See note on II. 5. The Umbrians inhabited the country east of Etruria, from which they were separated by the river Tiber. There were two distinct regions inhabited by Gauls: the one, Gallia proper, comprehended the whole country now called France; the other, Gallia Cisalpina (to which allusion is here made), was the broad northern portion of Italy lying under the Alps. These Gauls were a wild and marauding race, who made frequent incursions upon their Italian neighbours.

XXIII. 3 *By port and vest, by horse and crest.* '*By*' here means 'by means of.' The same preposition is differently used in the last line of this stanza to mean 'near':—'*by* reedy Thrasymene.'

XXIII. 4 *Lucumo.* The titular name of the Etruscan nobles to whom were reserved all the powers both of princes and of priests. So "noble Lucumo" in XLVII. 7.

XXIII. 7 *Of the four-fold shield.* "Of," the sign of possession, is often used (as here) to express some special characteristic or quality.

XXIII. 7 *Astur; Tolumnius; Verbenna.*—To each of these subjects understand 'was seen' as predicate.

XXIII. 10 *Dark Verbenna.* That is 'dark-skinned.' For Verbenna, see XVII. 5.

XXIII. 10 *The hold by reedy Thrasymene.* That is, Perusia, which was situated on a hill, overlooking the Thrasymene lake, in a position naturally strong and strongly fortified.

XXIV. 5 *Mamilius.* See note on XII. 7.

XXIV. 7 *False Sextus.* This Sextus was a son of Tarquin the Proud. He is called 'false,' because his whole life was marked by treachery and deceit. Among other instances (besides that which is referred to in the next line) we may take the story of his conduct at Gabii. This Gabii was a Latin city, with which Tarquin had formerly been at war; and being unable to take the place by force, he determined to have recourse to stratagem. So it was agreed that Sextus, bearing on his body marks as of violence, and pretending

to be fleeing from his father, should appear before the gates of Gabii as a deserter from the Roman cause. Sextus dissembled so artfully that the Gabians were completely deceived, and trusted him so fully that soon they made him their general. Then he sent to his father to enquire how he should betray Gabii to the Romans. When the messenger arrived, Tarquin was walking in his garden, and, as he walked, he struck off with his stick the heads of the tallest flowers. He made no other reply; but this was enough for Sextus, who, on the return of the messenger, put to death the chief men of Gabii, and then delivered the town to his father.

XXIV. 8 *The deed of shame.* This was the crowning act of wickedness which made the name of Sextus a by-word of detestation, and caused his whole family to be driven from Rome. The story is as follows:—Collatinus, a cousin of Sextus, had married a lady, Lucretia, who was as virtuous as she was beautiful. Sextus, impelled by a hateful lust, visited this lady's house, and, her husband being absent, dishonoured her by force. Then Lucretia, in an agony of remorse, resolved to wipe out the stain by her death. So she sent for her father and husband, and having told her story, and bidden them avenge her dishonour, she plunged a dagger into her heart. But her dying request was not forgotten, for her body was brought into the forum, or market-place, of Rome, and there Lucius Brutus, another cousin of Sextus, together with Valerius, a noble Roman, explained to the people what had happened, and besought them to bear no longer with Tarquin's sin-stained house. So all the Romans, filled with indignation, willingly passed a decree that Tarquin the Proud with his wicked wife and children should, for ever, be expelled from Rome. This happened in the year B. C. 510.

XXV. 1 *But.* Disjunctive conjunction. See Gram. 105. For hitherto the Romans had watched the coming host with silent awe. *Now*, at the sight of Sextus, they break into loud demonstrations of anger and contempt.

XXV. 4 *All the town.* See note on XIII. 3.

XXV. 5 *House-tops.* See Gram. 133.

XXV. 5 *Was no woman but.* That is, every woman. See note on XVIII. 2. So, in line 7, "No child but"=every child.

XXV. 8 *Its.* The neuter is often so used of a person when we merely desire to signify existence, without reference to sex.

XXVI. 1 *Brow.* That is, face. The part put for the whole, by Synecdoche. See note on x. 6.

XXVI. 3 *Darkly.* That is, ominously; with misgiving.

XXVI. 8 *What hope to save the town?* What hope (is there) to save the town? For 'hope to save' see Gram. 150.

XXVII. 1 *Out spake.* That is, spoke out: spoke loudly or boldly.

XXVII. 2 *Captain of the Gate.* As being in charge of the Guard at the river-gate, close to the entrance to the Sublician bridge. See LXIV. 7, and map 3.

XXVII. 4 *Cometh.* The old English, and poetic, form of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. See Gram. p. 38, foot-note.

XXVII. 7 *For the ashes of his fathers.* For—'to defend,' 'in defence of.' 'To defend the tombs of his ancestors.' In the time of Horatius the Romans commonly buried their dead: though afterwards, under the Emperors, corpses were generally burnt, as among Hindoos. A proud reverence for his ancestors was strong in every Roman.

XXVIII. 4 *At her breast.* An adjectival phrase qualifying 'baby.'

XXVIII. 5 *The holy maidens.* These were the six Vestal virgins, whose duty it was to keep alive the sacred fire on which, as was believed, depended the safety of Rome. This fire was kept in the temple of the goddess Vesta. The ministering virgins were forbidden to marry, and were regarded as the purest of the pure, being engaged continually in the highest offices of religion.

XXVIII. 6 *Eternal flame.* Because the fire was never to be extinguished. See note on previous line.

XXIX. 1 *Sir Consul.* For 'Sir' see note on XX. 3.

XXIX. 2 *With all the speed ye may.* That is, (with which) ye may. The relative connecting the subordinate with the principal sentence is, as often, omitted.

XXIX. 3 *To help.* This is an instance of the infinitive used adjectivally. 'Two more to help'—'Two more helping.' Compare the expressions 'men *to work,*' 'pens *to write with,*' &c.

XXIX. 4 *In play.* That is, amused; engaged.

XXIX. 5 *A thousand.* See Gram. 71.

XXIX. 6 *Well.* That is, easily.

XXIX. 7 *Either.* See Gram. 70 §.

XXX. 2 *A Ramnian proud.* Proud: as being one of the Ramnes, or Romans of *Romulus*, the founder and first king of Rome. The burgher population of early Rome was formed of three tribes, representing three distinct elements:—

(1) The Ramnes, original Romans of Romulus; (2) The Tities, Sabines of the city Cures, who under their chief, Titus Tatius, subsequently joined with the Romans; (3) The Luceres, of Etruscan origin. Each of these tribes is supposed to have been represented by one of the defenders of the bridge:—the Ramnes by Lartius, the Tities by Herminius, the Luceres by Horatius.

XXX. 6 *Of Titian blood.* See preceding note.

XXXI. 1, 2 These two lines may be analysed as follows:—

Kind of sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.
Principal sentence.	The Consul	Quoth	Horatius, as thou sayest, so let it be.	....
Noun object sentence, after the verb 'quoth.'	(Thou), Horatius*	Let (Gram. 96)	It (indirect object) (To) be (direct object)	So, as thou sayest
Adverbial sentence qualifying the adverb 'so.'	Thou.........	Sayest.......	....	As (relative adverb: connective.)

* 'Horatius' is the vocative case in apposition to 'thou,' *understood.* (Gram. 135.)

XXXI. 1 *Quoth.* A defective verb, only found in the first and third persons of the past tense.

XXXI. 5 *For Romans, &c.* The twenty lines from XXXI. 5 to XXXIII. 8 are not part of the story, but the personal reflections of the Roman story-teller, who regretfully compares the good old times with the degenerate age in which he lived.

XXXI. 8 *The brave days of old.* The noble, chivalrous, days of old time.

XXXII. 1 *Then.* In those brave old days. 'Then' is emphatic, as contrasted with the 'now' (in these degenerate times) in line 1 of the next stanza.

XXXII. 1 *None.* No one. Gram. 70 §.

XXXII. 3 *The great man—the poor.* When the power of Rome had become established, its population was naturally divided into two classes: (1) The Patricians, or *original* Romans, who had full political rights. (2) The Plebeians, who were incorporated with the Romans from the neighbouring conquered states, and who had no civic rights of any kind. The former held the position of lords and rulers; the latter of dependents and inferiors. "The great man"=the patrician. The poor (man)=the plebeian.

XXXII. 5 *Lands were fairly portioned.* Lands: that is, 'newly conquered territory,' the common property of the whole Roman State. The story-teller, a plebeian himself, complains that these lands, won by plebeian valour, had been allotted in unfair proportion among the influential patricians.

XXXII. 6 *Spoils were fairly sold.* This alludes to the practice of Roman generals reserving to themselves the spoils which ought to have been sold, and equally enjoyed by the common soldiers.

XXXII. 7 *Like.* See note on III. 7.

XXXIII. 1 *Now Roman is to Roman, &c.* This refers to the long civil struggle between Patricians and Plebeians (see note on XXXII. 3) after the expulsion of Tarquin. A compromise was at last effected by the appointment of *Tribunes,* officers vested with great authority, to represent the cause of the plebeians and to uphold their public rights. Still, says the story-teller, the old disagreement between the two orders is not healed: the civil strife between Roman and Roman is bitterer than that between hostile states.

XXXIII. 3 *Beard.* That is, 'provoke,' 'insult.'

XXXIII. 3 *The high.* That is, the patricians. So, in next line, 'the low' are the plebeians.

XXXIII. 4 *The Fathers.* See note on XVI. 5. The senators were all of the patrician order.

XXXIII. 5 *Wax hot.* 'Wax' here means 'become' and is a copulative verb, joining 'hot' to its subject 'we.' Gram. 118§

XXXIII. 6 *Wax cold.* That is, become cold-hearted, spiritless.

XXXIII. 7 *Fight not.* Poetically used for 'do not fight.'

XXXIV. 1 *Now.* 'Now' is not here an adverb of time, but merely resumes the narrative.

XXXIV. 3 *Foremost to take.* See Gram. 150.

XXXIV. 5 *Fathers mixed with Commons.* Senators joined with Plebeians, forgetful of all class distinctions in their common endeavour to save the city.

XXXIV. 7 *Above.* Here the adverb 'above' (as 'below' in next line, and 'beneath' in XXXVIII. 2) is used as an adjective, qualifying 'planks.'

XXXV. 2 *Right* Is here an adverb, qualifying 'glorious,' and signifying 'rightly,' 'truly,' 'completely.'

XXXV. 2 *Glorious to behold.* See Gram. 150.

XXXV. 3 *Flashing back.* Reflecting.

XXXV. 4 *Rank behind rank.* Adverbial phrase.

XXXV. 9 *Advanced, spread.* Past participles qualifying *spears* and *ensigns.*

XXXV. 6—11. These lines may be analysed as follows :—

Kind of sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.
Principal sentence.	Four hundred trumpets	Sounded	A peal of warlike glee	As that great host .... the dauntless Three (adverbial sentence of time, qualifying the verb 'sounded.')
Adverbial sentence qualifying 'sounded.'	That great host	Rolled ...	....	As (relative adverb, connective). With measured tread, And spears advanced, And ensigns spread, } Adverbial phrases of manner. Slowly (adverb of manner) Towards the bridge's head, where stood the dauntless Three (adverb of place).
Adjective sentence qualifying 'head.'	The dauntless Three	Stood ...	....	Where (relative adverb: connective.)

XXXVI. 8 *Flew*. See note on xx. 1.

XXXVI. 9 *To win*. Infinitive of purpose. Gram. 147 §.

XXXVII. 1 *Aunus: Seius* (*line* 3): *Picus* (*line* 5). All nominatives in apposition to "three chiefs" (xxxvi. 5). See Gram. 135.

XXXVII. 1 *Tifernum*. A town near the sources of the Tiber on the Umbrian side of the river. See map 1.

XXXVII. 4 *Sicken*. Because compelled to work in the unwholesome underground air.

XXXVII. 4 *Ilva*. The island of Ilva (now called Elba), opposite the town of Populonia, was famous for iron mines. See map 1.

XXXVII. 5 *Long*. Adverb: 'for a long time.'

XXXVII. 7 *To fight*. That is, into fight: 'fight' is a noun substantive.

XXXVII. 8 *That grey crag*. A lofty rock south of the river Nar, on which the ancient fortress of Nequinum (afterwards called Narnia) stood. See maps 1 and 2.

XXXVII. 9 *Lowers*. 'Looks gloomy and threatening,' like clouds about to burst in storm. See note on 'scowls' (iv. 2).

XXXVII. 10 *The pale waves of Nar*. The Roman poet Virgil speaks of the Nar as "a river white with sulphureous water." (Æn. VII. 517.) This river flows between Umbria and the Sabine country into the Tiber. See maps 1 and 2.

XXXVIII. 4 *To the teeth*. That is, from the crown of the head to the teeth.

XXXVIII. 7 *Arms*. Not only offensive but defensive also: so *armour* and *shield* as well as weapons.

XXXVIII. 8 *Bloody dust*. Because stained with the Umbrian's blood.

XXXIX. 1 *Falerii*. One of the twelve confederate cities (see note on xxii. 4): a very ancient town, standing on a lofty hill near Mount Soracte. See map 1.

XXXIX. 3 *Lausulus of Urgo*. The predicate to this subject is 'rushed on,' *understood*.

XXXIX. 3 *Urgo*. A small island lying off the Etruscan coast, north of Ilva (xxxvii. 4). See map 1.

XXXIX. 5 *Volsinium* Was situated on an elevated position, north-east of the lake called by its name. (vi. 8.) It

was one of the most powerful of the confederate cities (note on XXII. 4.) See map I.

XXXIX. 6 *The great wild boar.* The reference to some particular boar (see note on I. 2) is explained by the next four lines. The words 'The great wild boar' in line 7 are in apposition to the same words in line 6.

XXXIX. 8 *Cosa.* An ancient town and sea-port of Etruria. See map I.

XXXIX. 10. *Albinia.* A river flowing into the sea a little north of Cosa. See map. I.

XL. 4 *Sent a blow.* That is, gave a blow, struck a blow.

XL. 5 *Fell pirate.* Vocative case. Gram. 28 §.

XL. 6 *Aghast and pale.* Adjectives to 'the crowd' (line 7).

XL. 7 *Ostia.* See note on XVII. 5.

XL. 9 *Campania.* That division of Italy which lies along the western coast, south of Latium. See map I.

XL. 9 *Shall fly.* See XXXVI. 8, and note on XX. I.

XL. 11 *Thrice accursed.* That is, very accursed. The number merely conveys an idea of *repetition*, and, therefore, *intensity.*

XLI. 4 *All the vanguard.* See note on XIII. 3.

XLI. 5 *Six spears' lengths.* Adverbial phrase; "lengths" may be said to be an objective case *of distance*, or to be governed by a preposition understood.

XLI. 7 *Space.* That is, of *time.*

XLI. 8 *To win.* Gram. 147 §.

XLII. 1 *The cry is Astur.* That is, 'The name of Astur is being called out.' The introduction of the present tense (accompanied by the interjection 'hark!'), marking the scene as actually present to the imagination of the speaker, gives a fresh force to the narrative.

XLII. 2 *Divide* Is here a verb intransitive.

XLII. 3 *Luna.* See note on VIII. 5.

XLII. 6 *Loud.* That is, loudly, adjective for adverb.

XLII. 6 *The fourfold shield.* XXIII. 7.

XLII. 7 *The brand which none but he can wield.* The sense is the same as "the brand none else may wield" in XXIII. 8. But the construction is different. *There*, there is a simple sentence, 'else' being an adjective to 'none': *here*, we have

two simple sentences joined by the disjunctive 'but,' but the former of these sentences is contracted, the verb being understood. Fully written, it would be:—"which none can wield, but he can wield."

XLIII. 1 *Smiled on.* 'Smiled *at*' would be the more usual expression. But the 'on' implies a contemptuous smile, as of a person despising an inferior.

XLIII. 2 *A smile.* Objective case, of *cognate* meaning, after the intransitive verb 'smiled.' See Gram. 144.

XLIII. 2 *Serene and high.* That is, calm with self-confidence and haughty with pride.

XLIII. 5 *The she-wolf's litter.* That is, *the Romans*, as descended from Romulus, who was said to have been suckled by a wolf. The legend relates that, before the foundation of Rome, there reigned at Alba Longa in Latium a wicked king Amulius who, having dethroned his brother Numitor, determined to secure the throne to himself by the destruction of that brother's heirs. So Numitor's son was put to death, and his daughter, Rhea Silvia, was made a vestal virgin so that she might not marry (note on XXVIII. 5). But the devices of the wicked king could not prevent the decrees of Fate. Rhea Silvia in her seclusion became the mother of twins, whose father was said to be Mars, the mighty god of war. Amulius ordered that mother and babes should be cast into the flooded Tiber. Thus the mother perished: but the cradle containing the infants floated safely on the swollen stream until it was overturned on the bank. Here a she-wolf found the babes, and took them to her den, and suckled and reared them. Thus, in another lay, Macaulay says:

> "The troubled river knew them,
> "And smoothed his yellow foam,
> "And gently rocked the cradle
> "That bore the fate of Rome.
> "The ravening she-wolf knew them,
> "And licked them o'er and o'er,
> "And gave them of her own fierce milk,
> "Rich with raw flesh and gore."—*Prophecy of Capys V.*

Afterwards, Faustulus, the king's shepherd, found the boys and took them to his home, where they were tended by his wife. They grew up to be hardy men, leading wild lives among the shepherds on the Palatine hill: and in process of time discovering their parentage they put to death the usurper Amulius and restored Numitor to his throne.

XLIII. 6 *Stand.* Plur. as predicate to 'litter,' a noun of *multitude.* See Gram. 125.

XLIII. 6 *At bay.* 'Bay' means, properly, 'barking' (of hounds). Compare "The deep-mouth'd bloodhound's heavy *bay*" (Lady of the Lake, Canto I. 1, 7), and Shakspeare's "I had rather be a dog and *bay* the moon" (Julius Cæsar, Act IV. Sc. 3, 27). The expression "at bay" comes from the French "*aux abois*,"—literally "at the barkings," *i.e.*, 'in desperation': the metaphor being taken from a beast of the chase, which, at the last extremity, turns to face the *barking* dogs.

XLIII. 7 *Dare to follow.* 'To' is generally omitted from the infinitive after the verb 'dare' (Gram. 146), but—as we see here—*not always.*

XLIII. 8 *If Astur clears.* 'If' implies some degree, more or less, of doubt and uncertainty. We should therefore expect it to be followed by the subjunctive mood. (See Gram. 93). But when the doubt is so little as to be hardly appreciable, when the speaker intends to imply that there is *no* doubt in *his* mind, 'if' is properly followed (as here) by an indicative, the mood which merely indicates a fact.

XLIII. 8 *Clears the way.* That is, opens the way by slaying, or expelling, all those who defend it.

XLIV. 5 *Blade.* That is, sword. 'Blade' is derived from the German '*blatt*,' 'a leaf,' and so means that which is flat and leaf-like,—as 'grass,' 'a sword,' 'an oar,' &c.

XLIV. 7 *Too nigh.* That is, too near for Horatius's escape. "Too" does not merely intensify: it always conveys a notion of excess.

XLIV. 10 *To see.* The infinitive does not here express purpose, but is used, like an adverbial phrase of cause, to mean 'on seeing,' 'when they saw.' *Flow*, infinitive: 'to' omitted. Gram. 146.

XLV. 2 *One breathing-space.* Adverbial phrase of time. For "breathing-space" see Gram. 133.

XLV. 3 *Like a wild cat, &c.* This is 'a simile,' or comparison of an action with another action of a different kind. See XLVI. 3—8.

XLV. 7 *Good sword.* Good: because found faithful in the hour of need.

XLV. 7 *A hand-breadth.* Adverbial phrase of distance or place. For 'hand-breadth' see Gram. 133.

XLVI. 2 *At.* 'At,' preposition of place, here used of time: "at the time of," "immediately with." So, also, in XLVIII. 1.

XLVI. 3 *As falls, &c.* A simile, as XLV. 3.

XLVI. 3 *Mount Alvernus.* This is Mount Alburnus (now called Monte Alburno) in Lucania, a wild region covered with forests. Alburnus was famous for its oaks. Virgil, the Roman poet, speaks of it as "green with ilexes." (Georg. III. 146.) See map 1.

XLVI. 5 *Crashing.* As resounding with the crash of the falling tree.

XLVI. 7 *Pale.* That is, with fear: for the blasting of a tree by lightning was regarded as a sign of Heaven's displeasure.

XLVI. 7 *Low.* 'In a low voice': adjective for adverb.

XLVI. 8 *Head.* That is, the top of the tree now prostrate on the ground.

XLVII. 2 *Pressed his heel.* To draw out his sword.

XLVII. 5 *And see, &c.* These words are, of course, ironical.

XLVII. 6 *Fair.* Honourable, worthy (ironically).

XLVII. 7 *Noble Lucumo.* See note on XXIII. 4.

XLVII. 8 *To taste our Roman cheer.* That is, to receive our Roman hospitality.

XLVIII. 1 *At.* As in XLVI. 2.

XLVIII. 2 *Ran.* That is, went, passed.

XLVIII. 3 *Mingled of &c.* An abbreviated expression for "of wrath and shame and dread mingled together."

XLVIII. 7 *Noblest.* Understand 'men': or the superlative 'noblest' by itself may be taken as a substantive—just as, in the positive, we have 'a noble,' from 'noble.'

XLVIII. 8 *The fatal place.* That is, the entrance to the bridge.

XLIX. 2 *Sink.* Infinitive mood. See Gram. 146.

XLIX. 2 *To see.* That is, 'when they saw.' See note on XLIV. 10.

XLIX. 5—11. These lines may be analysed as follows :

Kind of sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.
Principal sentence.	All, like boys who &c. .... bones and blood.	Shrank ...	......	From the ghastly entrance where those bold Romans stood.
Adjectival sentence to 'entrance.'	Those bold Romans	Stood ...	......	Where (relative adverb: connective).
Adjectival sentence to 'boys.'	Who	Come ...	......	Unaware (adv. of manner) Ranging the woods to start a hare (adv. of time) To the mouth of the dark lair (adv. of place).
Adjectival sentence to 'lair.'	A fierce old bear, growling low	Lies	......	Where (relative adverb : connective) Amid bones and blood (adv. of manner).

Note that in the above I have considered 'unaware' and 'ranging the woods' to be adverbial rather than adjectival; because, though *in syntax* they agree, as adjectives, with the pronoun 'who,' yet *in meaning* they qualify the verb 'come.' *Unaware* means *suddenly*: and *ranging the woods* means *when ranging the woods*.

XLIX 7 *Like boys who, &c.* Another simile: as in XLV. 3, and XLVI. 3—8.

XLIX. 10 *Low.* Adjective used adverbially.

L. 1 *Was none.* There was no one.

L. 1 *Foremost to lead.* See Gram. 150.

L. 2 *Such.* See Gram. 60.

L. 3 & 4 *"Forward!" "Back!"* The full sentences (objective) would be: "(Go) forward"—"(Go) back." But the adverbs, as implying the *whole* emphasis, are written alone. They stand as objects to the active verb 'cried.'

L. 5 *Backward now and forward.* Now backward and now forward.

L. 6 *Wavers.* Return to the graphic present. See XLII. 1. The word 'wavers' prepares us for the metaphor in the next line.

L. 7 *The tossing sea, &c.* The flashing motion of the armed host, first advancing, then receding, is like the tremulous sea glancing in the sunshine. This substitution of a different action in the place of that really signified is called 'metaphor,' and introduces a picturesque variety. It differs from "simile," inasmuch as there is no *comparison* between the two actions.

L. 10 *Fitfully.* The word 'fit' here is connected with 'fight,' implying 'conflict' or 'convulsion.' So 'fitfully' means 'in a struggling manner,' 'by broken efforts,' 'convulsively,' 'interruptedly.'

LI. 4 *They gave him greeting.* A double object: accusative of the thing, dative of the person. See Gram. 151.

LI. 5 *Welcome.* Of course spoken ironically.

LII. 7 *Where.* In which: adverbial relative to antecedent 'way.' See Gram. 101.

LIII. 3 *Hangs.* As if about to fall. See III. 7. For the use of the present tense see note on XLII. 1.

LIII. 4 *Boiling.* The river, turbid with recent rains (LXI. 2) and beaten into foam by the falling bridge, is well compared to boiling water.

LIII. 5 *Come back, come back, &c.* These words in lines 5, 7 and 8 are, all together, the object of the active verb "cried."

LIII. 6 *The Fathers all.* That is, all the Fathers. Perhaps, however, the position of 'all' gives it something of an adverbial meaning—'in a body.'

LIII. 8 *The ruin.* The broken bridge. So 'mighty wreck' in LV. 3.

LIII. 8 *Fall.* Subjunctive mood, implying uncertainty as to *when* the ruin may fall.

LIV. 4 *Crack.* See Gram. 146. So also 'stand' in line 7.

LIV. 8 *They would have crossed.* That is, They would have crossed, (if they had been able). See Gram. 159. The conditional clause is (as often) understood.

LV. 7 *The highest turret-tops.* The tops of the battlemented wall of Rome close to the river.

LV. 8 *The yellow foam.* See note on XIII. I.

LVI. I & 9 *And, like a horse, &c.* Here we have a mixture of 'simile' and 'metaphor.' See notes on XLV. 3, and L. 7. Lines I and 2 are, properly, simile : lines 3—9 metaphor.

LVI. 4 *Tawny mane.* See note on XIII. I.

LVI. 6 *Rejoicing to be free.* See Gram. 150.

LVII. 3 *Thrice thirty thousand foes before.* This may be called a 'nominative absolute' clause, the participle (as unemphatic) being omitted. See Gram. 154. The construction of the next line is similar.

LVII. 5 *Down with him!* These words, as well as 'Now yield thee,' &c. (line 7), are the object of 'cried.' See LIII. 5.

LVII. 5 *Down with!* These words are often used, as here, in vehement ejaculations, to have a verbal force, and to signify 'cast down,' 'ruin,' 'destroy.' In a similar manner 'up with,' is used to signify 'raise,' 'exalt.'

LVII. 5 *False Sextus.* See note on XXIV. 7.

LVII. 6 *Pale face.* See LII. 5.

LVII. 7 *Yield thee.* Thee = thyself : reflexive pronoun like 'them' in XVIII. 8.

LVII. 8. *To our grace.* That is, to our mercy.

LVIII. I *Round turned he.* That is, with his back to the enemy, and his face towards his own loved city.

LVIII. I *As not deigning.* Appearing not to deign : "as" is a conjunction ; so, written fully, the sentence would be—as (a man would turn) not deigning.

LVIII. 5 *Palatinus.* The Palatine hill ; one of the seven hills of Rome. See map 3.

LIX. I *Father Tiber.* "Father." So also in LXII. 7. The Roman gods were commonly addressed by the title of 'Father' : and as many rivers (VI. 5), and especially the Tiber, were regarded by the Romans as divine, they were addressed by the same title. In India, likewise, rivers are regarded as divine; but here they are commonly *female* divinities, as Narbadá Mátá, Yamuná Máiá.

LIX. 6 *By his side.* Adjectival phrase qualifying 'sword.'

LIX. 8 *Plunged in.* See note on VI. 2.

LX. 2 *Either.* See Gram. 70 §.

LX. 3 *Dumb surprise.* Such surprise as deprived them of speech.

LX. 4 *Parted.* Separated, opened.

LX. 5 *Where.* That is, (at the place) where. See note on v. 5.

LX. 8 *All Rome.* All the Romans. Here (as often) the town stands for its inhabitants.

LX. 8 *Sent forth.* That is, uttered.

LX. 9 *Tuscany.* That is, Etruria: Tuscany being the modern name.

LX. 10 *Could scarce forbear to cheer.* Could hardly refrain from cheering; scarce = scarcely (adv.).

LXI. 2 *Months of rain.* Rainy months; the rainy season.

LXI. 4 *Sore in pain.* In great pain. Sore (adverb) = heavily.

LXI. 6 *Changing blows.* Changing; that is, giving and taking.

LXII. 1 *I ween.* The story-teller gives his own opinion, as in XVIII. 1.

LXII. 1 *Did.* 'Did' must be taken with 'struggle' in line 3; 'did struggle' is then the past tense, indicative mood, *emphatic* form. See Gram. 78 §.

LXII. 4 *Safe.* Adjective used adverbially.

LXII. 6 *By the brave heart within.* That is, by the strength which his courage gave him. *Within.* Adverb used as adjective. See note on XXXIV. 7.

LXII. 7 *Father Tiber.* See note on LIX. 1.

LXIII. 1 *Curse on him!* That is, (a) curse (be) on him!

LXIII. 1 *quoth.* See note on XXXI. 1.

LXIII. 2 *Will not.* 'Will' here has something of its original sense of *wish* rather than mere futurity. 'Will not the villain drown'?=' Does the villain refuse to drown'?

LXIII. 3 *But for this stay.* =If there had not been this stay. The full expression would be, We should have sacked the town, (if there had not been this stay), but, for (=on account of) this stay, (we cannot sack it). The disjunctive conjunction 'but' negatives the previous assertion: and, in

this way, such elliptical expressions as 'but for this stay'—'but he' (XLII. 8)—come to equal 'without this stay'—'except him'; and their position in the sentence accords rather with their meaning than with their grammatical construction.

LXIV 1 *Now, now, now, now.* These words forcibly mark the series of progressive actions, each in its turn present to the mind of the speaker. Also notice the additional force contributed by the present tense. (XLII. 1.)

LXIV. 3 *The Fathers.* See note on XVI. 5.

LXIV. 4 *To press.* Gram. 147 §.

LXIV. 6 *Weeping loud.* That is, hysterical tears of gratitude and joy from those whose minds had been previously excited by conflicting emotions.

LXIV. 7 *He enters.* That is, he enters the city of Rome.

LXIV. 8 *Borne.* Perhaps not only as carried in triumph in their arms, but also as followed by the admiring crowd.

LXV. 1 *They gave him, &c.* The order is: 'They gave him as much of the cornland, which was of public right, as.'

LXV. 5 *A molten image.* An image made of melted metal.

LXV. 7 *Unto.* That is, until.

LXV. 8 *To witness.* Gram. 147 §.

LXVI. 1 *The Comitium.* That part of the Forum, or market-place, at Rome, in which the public assemblies were held. It was situated between the Palatine and the Capitoline hills. See map 3.

LXVI. 2 *Plain for all folk to see.* 'So that all may see it plainly.' *Plain to see.* Gram. 150. *Folk.* A noun of multitude. Gram. 16.

LXVI. 3 *Horatius in his harness.* In apposition to the nominative 'it' (the molten image).

LXVI. 5 *Underneath.* Adverb of place.

LXVI. 6 *All.* Altogether: as in XX. 2.

LXVI. 7 *How valiantly, &c.* This sentence stands as the subject of the predicate 'is written' (line 5).

LXVII. 1 *Stirring.* The order of the sentence is,—'His name sounds unto the men of Rome stirring as the trumpet-blast.'

LXVII. 4 *To charge home.* 'Home': that is, 'closely,' 'effectively,' 'up to the proper point.'

LXVII. 4 *The Volscian.* Volscians. See note on II. 5, and XXII. 7. The Volscians were an ancient people of Latium who were constantly at war with the Romans, and were not finally subdued till about fifty years after the date at which this story is supposed to be told. See map 1.

LXVII. 5 *To Juno.* As the goddess who watched over childbirth. Juno was the wife of Jupiter and queen of heaven.

LXVII. 7 *His who.* That is, the heart of him who.

LXVIII. 1 *And in the nights, &c.* The principal subject and predicate of this long sentence, continuing through stanzas LXVIII., LXIX., and LXX., are 'the story is told' (LXX 6). The other sentences are all subordinate and adverbial.

LXVIII. 6 *Loud.* Adjective used adverbially.

LXVIII. 7 *Algidus.* A wood-covered range of hills in Latium. See map 2.

LXVIII. 8 *Roar louder yet.* As crackling in the fire.

LXIX. 1 *The oldest cask.* As containing the best wine.

LXIX. 4 *Turns on the spit.* That is, while being roasted before the fire.

LXIX. 5 *Young and old.* That is, young and old (persons): adjectives used as substantives.

LXIX. 5 *In circle.* That is, in a ring round the fire.

LXX. 4 *Flashing.* On account of the *velocity* of the shuttle's movement.

LXX. 5 *With weeping and with laughter.* Tears of anxiety for Horatius's deliverance alternating with joy at the discomfiture of his foes.

LXX. 7 *How well Horatius, &c.* This sentence is in apposition to the principal subject, 'the story.' Gram. 117 and 135.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY.

A. = adjective.
Adv. = adverb.
Comp. deg. = comparative degree.
Con. = conjunction.
Def. art. = definite article.
Def. num. = definite numeral.
Dem. = demonstrative.
Eng. syn. = English synonym.
F. = Feminine gender.
Gen. = genitive case.
Gram. = grammar.
Imper. = imperative.
Indef. art. = indefinite article.
Indef. num. = indefinite numeral.
Indic. = indicative.
Interj. = interjection.
Interrog. = interrogative.
M. = Masculine gender.
N. = Neuter gender.
N. of Mult. = noun of multitude.
Nom. = nominative case.
Obj. = objective case.
P. = page.
Pers. = person or personal.
Plur. = plural.

P. part = past participle.
Prep. = preposition.
Pres. = present tense.
Pres. part. = present participle.
Pron. = pronoun.
P. t. = past tense.
Rel. = relative.
S. = substantive.
Sing. = singular.
V. aux. = verb auxiliary.
V. def. = verb defective.
V. int. = verb intransitive.
V. t. = verb transitive.

VOCABULARY.

English synonyms are given generally, but not invariably. For in the case of such words as 'day,' 'gold,' 'hare,' 'oak,' which have no simple synonyms, it has been thought better to avoid the use of equivalent periphrases.

A

A .... indef. art. એક; કોઈ.

abide ...... v. int. રહેવું; ટકવું. Eng. syn., remain; continue; stay.

above ...... prep. ઉપર. Eng. syn., over; on the top of.

accursed ... a. દુષ્ટ; શ્રાપદેવાયોગ્ય. Eng. syn., hated: detested; abominable.

ache .... v. int. દુ:ખ પામવું; દુખવું. Eng. syn., suffer; be in pain.

acorn ...... s. *oak* ઝાડનું ફળ.

advance ... v. t. આગળ ધરવું; ઉંચું ધરવું. Eng. syn., move forward; protrude; raise.

affright ...... s. ભય; બીક. Eng. syn., fear; alarm; terror.

again ...... adv. ફરીથી. Eng. syn., once more; anew; afresh.

against ...... prep. સામે. Eng. syn., opposed to; adverse to.

aged .... a. ઘરડું ; જુનું. Eng. syn., old ; advanced in years.

aghast . .... a. ધભરાયલું ; બેહેબાકળું. Eng. syn., affrighted ; amazed ; bewildered.

Albinia...... s. ઈટ્ટરીયાની એક નદીનું નામ. See note on XXXIX. 10.

Algidus ... s. એક પર્વતનું નામ. See note on LXVIII. 7.

all........... indef. num. સઘળું ; બધું ; બધા. Eng. syn., whole ; entire ; total. (Note that these synonyms *succeed* the definite article; while 'all' *precedes* it) adv. બીલકુલ ; તમામ. Eng. syn., altogether ; entirely ; completely.

ally .... s. મદદગાર. Eng. syn., friend ; supporter ; helper (in war).

alone ...... a. એકલું. Eng. syn., unaccompanied ; [unaided.

along ...... prep. ઉપર ; પાસે ; Eng. syn., through the length of ; over ; throughout : '*along the shore*'=કીનારે કીનારે ; '*along the sky*'=આકાશમાં ; '*along the road*'=રસ્તે.

altar .... s. હોમ કરવાની જગા ; પવિત્રસ્થાન ; દેવલ ; વેદી. Eng. syn., a place of offering ; shrine.

Alvernus ... s. એક પર્વતનું નામ. See note on XLVI. 3.

always ...... adv. હમેશાં. Eng. syn., continually ; perpetually ; at all times.

amain ... .. adv. ઘણા જોરથી ; એકદમ. Eng. syn., violently ; suddenly ; in full force.

amidst... }
among... } prep. વચમાં; માં. Eng. syn., in the middle of; in.

ample ...... a. મોટું; વિશાળ. Eng. syn., full; vast; spacious.

an .... indef. art. એક; કોઈ.

and .... conj. અને; તથા.

answer ...... s. જવાબ; ઉત્તર. Eng. syn., reply; response.

Apennine ... s. એક પહાડનું નામ. See note on III. 8.

appear .. ... v. int. નજર આવવું; દેખાવું Eng. syn., be seen; come into sight. [84.

are .... plur. pres. indic. of verb *be*. See Gram.

army......... s. લશ્કર. Eng. syn., armed force; troops; array.

armour ...... s. બખતર. Eng. syn., mail; harness.

arms .... s. હથિયારો; શસ્ત્ર. Eng. syn., weapons; implements of war.

arose......... p. t. of *arise* v. int. ઊઠવું. Eng. syn., rose up; sprang up; was raised.

around ...... prep. and adv. આસપાસ. Eng. syn., on all sides of; encircling; about.

array .... s. રચના; હાર; સૈન્યની રચના; સૈન્ય; લશ્કર (I. 9). Eng. syn., order; arrangement; army.

Arretium ... s. એક શેહેરનું નામ. See note on VIII. I.

Aruns ...... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.

as .... conj. જેમ; જ્યારે. *as—as*=જેવું,-તેવું; *as much as*=જેટલું-તેટલું.

ashes......... s. રાખ; ભસ્મ. Eng. syn., remains; relics.

ass........... s. ગધેડો ; ખર. Eng. syn., donkey.

Astur........ s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆના એક સરદારનું નામ.

at .... prep. પાસે ; તરફ ; માં Eng. syn., by ; near; in.

athwart ...... prep. આડે. Eng. syn., across.

attack ...... s. હલ્લો ; લઢાઈ. Eng. syn., onset ; assault.

augur ...... s. શુકન જોનાર; ભવિષ્યવાદી. Eng. syn., diviner ; foreteller ; soothsayer.

Aunus ...... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.

Auser ...... s. એક નદીનું નામ. See note on VI. 2.

away......... adv. દૂર ; છેટે. Eng. syn., at a distance ; apart ; afar.

axe .... s. કોદાળી ; કુવાડો. Eng. syn., hatchet.

B

babe, baby ...... s. બાળક; બચ્ચું. Eng. syn., infant ; nursling.

back .... s. પીઠ.

back, backward adv. પાછા Eng. syn., rearwards ; to the rear.

bade......... p. t. of *bid*. v. t. ફરમાવવું. Eng. syn., instructed ; enjoined ; ordered.

band......... s. ટોળું. Eng. syn., troop ; company ; concourse.

banished ... p. part. or a. દેશનિકાલ થએલું. Eng. syn., expelled (from one's country) ; exiled.

bank......... s. કાંઠો; કીનારો. Eng. syn., side ; edge; border.

banner ...... s. વાવટો ; નીશાન. Eng. syn., flag ; ensign ; standard.

bar .... s. લોઢાનો અથવા લાકડાનો ગજ. Eng. syn., rod ; lever.

bark .... s. વહાણ. Eng. syn., vessel ; boat ; ship.

basket ...... s. ટોપલી. Eng. syn., receptacle (made of woven twigs).

battle ...... s. લઢાઈ. Eng. syn., fight ; conflict.

battlement. . s. સફીલ. Eng. syn., parapet; fortification.

bay .... See note on XLIII. 6.

be .... v. int. થવું.

beam......... s. ભારોઠિયો. Eng. syn., log ; plank ; timber.

bear .... s. રીંછ.

beard......... s. દાઢી.

beard ...... v. t. તુચ્છકારવું; અપમાન કરવું. Eng. syn., to take by the beard ; insult ; defy.

beat .... v. t. મારવું. v. int. ધબકવું. Eng. syn. v. t. smite ; give blows to : v. int. give blows or strokes ; quiver ; pulsate.

beech ...... s. એક ઝાડનું નામ.

been .... p. part. of *be*.

before ...... prep. & adv. આગળ; સામે; અગાઉ. Eng. syn., in front of; in presence of; ahead.

behind ...... prep. & adv. પાછળ; પછવાડે. Eng. syn., at the back of ; in rear.

behold ...... v. t. જોવું. Eng. syn., see; look at; observe.

beloved...... a. ચહવાયલું; પ્યારૂં; વહાલું. Eng. syn., dear; esteemed.

below ...... prep. & adv. નીચે; હેઠળ. Eng. syn., under ; beneath.

belt .... s. પટો. Eng. syn., girdle.
beneath ... prep. and adv. નીચે; હેઠળ. Eng. syn., under; below.
best .... a. ઉત્તમ. adv. ઉત્તમ રીતે. (See Gram. 49 and 103 §). Eng. syn., a. noblest; highest; finest: adv. in the noblest, or highest, manner.
better ...... a. સરસ; વધારે સારૂં. adv. સરસ રીતે; વધારે સારી રીતે. (See Gram. 49 and 103 §). Eng. syn., a. nobler; higher; finer. adv. in a nobler, or higher, manner.
beyond...... prep. પેલે પાર; ઉપરાંત, અધિયાતું; વધારે. Eng. syn., on the other side of; in excess of; more than: *beyond all streams dear*=બધી નદી કરતાં વધારે પ્યારૂં.
blade ...... s. પાનું; તરવાર. See note on XLIV. 5.
blast......... s. ઝપાટો; નાદ (રણશિંગાનો). Eng. syn., breath; breathing.
blasted ...... p. part. or a. બળેલું; નાશ પામેલું. Eng. syn., burnt; destroyed.
blazing...... pres. part. બળતું. Eng. syn., burning; on fire; in flames.
blood ...... s. લોહી. Eng. syn., gore: *of Titian blood*=ટિટિયન કૂળનું.
bloody ...... a. લોહીયાળું. Eng. syn., gory.
blow......... s. ઘા. Eng. syn., stroke.
blow......... v. int. વાવું. Eng. syn., breathe.
boar .... s. ડુક્કર. Eng. syn., hog; pig.

boiling...... pres. part. જોશમાં આવવું; ઉકળવું; ખળભળવું. Eng. syn., effervescing; bubbling; agitated.

bold......... a. હીમતવાન. Eng. syn., brave; daring.

bone......... s. હાડકું.

bore...... ... p. t. of *bear:* v. t. લઈજવું (to carry). (See Gram. p. 29). Eng. syn., supported; carried; held: *bore up*=ઉંચકી રાખ્યું.

borne ...... p. part. of *bear* લઈજવું. (Gram. 29). Eng. syn., supported; carried; holden.

both.. ...... pron. બેહુ; બંને. Eng. syn., two; twain.

bottom...... s. તળીયું. Eng. syn., deepest part; ground; floor.

bough ...... s. ડાળી. Eng. syn., branch; sprig.

bound ...... v. int. કુદવું; ઉછાળા મારવા. Eng. syn., leap; spring.

bow ... . s. કમાન; ધનુષ.

boy .... s. છોકરો. Eng. syn., son; child; stripling.

brand ...... s. બળતું લાકડું; તલવાર (કવિતામાં). Eng. syn., torch; stamp made by fire; mark of disgrace; a *flashing* sword.

brave ... ... a બહાદુર; હીમતવાન. Eng. syn., courageous; valiant: *brave days*=શૂરાતનના દહાડા.

bravely...... adv. બહાદુરીથી. Eng. syn., in a courageous manner; in a valiant manner.

breast ...... s. છાતી; સ્તન; ધાઈ. Eng. syn., bosom.

breathing... s. શ્વાસ. *one breathing space*=એક શ્વાસ લઈએ એટલો વખત; એક ક્ષણ; પલભર. Eng. syn., breath; inspiration.

bridge ...... s. પૂલ.

bright ...... a. ચળકતું; રોશની વાળું. Eng. syn., shining; brilliant; sparkling.

bring ...... v. t. લાવવું. Eng. syn., carry; convey; fetch.

broad ...... a. પોહોળું. Eng. syn., wide; ample; extensive.

broad-sword s. પોહોળાં પાનાની તલવાર.

broken ...... p. part. of *break*, v. t. ભાંગવું; ખંડિત કરવું. Eng. syn., shattered; sundered. *Broken gleams*=interrupted flashes.

brother...... s. ભાઈ.

brow......... s. ભવું; કપાળ; ચેહેરો. Eng. syn., forehead; face.

burgher ... s. હકવાળો શેહેરી માણસ; શેહેરને લગતી તમામ બાબતમાં અભિપ્રાય આપવા જેને હક હોય એવો શેહેરી. Eng. syn., citizen; townsman. See note on XVI. 2.

burst...... .. v. t. & int. તોડી નાખવું; તુટવું. Eng. syn., v. t. break through; open. v. int. break out; rush.

but .... conj. પણ. Eng. syn., yet; save; except.

by........... prep. વતે; થી; પાસે; કનેથી; swear *by*=ના સમ ખાવા. Eng. syn., by means of; with; near; aside of. *To swear by*= to swear in the name of.

C

calm......... a. શાંત; ચુપ. Eng. syn., placid; silent; undisturbed.

came ...... p. t. of *come*, v. int. આવવું. Eng. syn., drew near; approached; arrived.

Campania... s. ઈટાલીના એક પ્રાંતનું નામ. See note on XI. 9.

can .... v. def. *I can*=શકું છું. (See Gram. p. 34.) Eng. syn., be able; have power.

captain...... s. સરદાર. Eng. syn., chief; leader.

car .... s. રથ; ગાડી. Eng. syn., chariot; carriage.

career ...... s. ગતિ; દોડ. *in fierce career*=ઘણી જુસ્સાવાળી ગતીમાં. Eng. syn., running; course; haste.

case .... s. બીના; હાલત. Eng. syn., circumstance; condition; position.

cask .... s. પીપ. Eng. syn., barrel; jar.

cat .... s. બીલાડી.

cavern ...... s. ગુફા. Eng. syn., cave; den.

challenge... s. હલકાર. Eng. syn., summons; defiance.

champ ...... v. t. ચાવવું. Eng. syn., chafe; chew; bite.

champaign s. મેદાન; ખુલ્લો મુલક. Eng. syn., plain; level land; open country.

changing ... pres. part. of *change* v. t. બદલવું. *changing blows* (see note on LXI. 6). Eng. syn., varying; alternating.

charge ...... s. સુપરત; કબજો; રક્ષા. Eng. syn., care; keeping; protection.
charge ... .. v. t. હલ્લો કરવો. Eng. syn., rush against; assault; attack.
cheer ...... s. ખુશી; મિષ્ટાન્ન; પરોણાગત; મેમાનદારી. Eng. syn., enjoyment; hospitality; conviviality.
cheer ...... v. int. ખુશીનો પોકાર કરવો; જય જય બોલવું. Eng. syn., applaud; encourage.
chesnut ... s. એક જાતનું ફળ.
chief .... s. સરદાર. Eng. syn., leader; head; captain.
child .... s. બાળક; છોકરૂં. Eng. syn., infant; nursling.
chin .... s. હડપચી; દાઢી.
choke ...... v. t. ગુંગળાવવું; રોકી નાખવું. Eng. syn., stifle; stop up; crowd.
chosen ...... p. part. of *choose* v. t. પસંદ કરવું. Eng. syn., elected; select.
Cilnius .. ... s. એક સરદારનું નામ.
Ciminian ... a. Ciminian hill=સૈમીનીઅસ નામનો પહાડ. See note on VI. 4.
circle ...... s. ગોળ ચક્કર. Eng. syn., ring; circular order.
city .... s. શેહેર. Eng. syn., town.
clamour ... s. બૂમ; ઘોંઘાટ. Eng. syn., shouting; outcry; uproar.
clang ...... v. int. ખણખણવું; ખડક ખડક થવું. Eng. syn., ring; clash; resound.
Clanis ...... s. એક નદીનું નામ. See note on v. 5.

clapping ... s. તાળોટા ; હાથની તાળી. Eng. syn., applause ; cheering.

clash......... v. int. અથડાવવું ; પછડાવવું. Eng. syn., ring ; resound.

clear......... v. t. સાફ કરવું ; મોકળું કરવું. Eng. syn., make clear ; open ; free.

Clitumnus s. એક નદીનું નામ. See note on VI. 5.

close......... s. છેડો ; અંત. Eng. syn., end ; termination ; conclusion.

close ...... v. int. ભેગા થવું ; સાથે બેસવું. Eng. syn., unite ; congregate.

cloud ...... s. વાદળ.

clove ...... p. t. of *cleave* v. t. ફાડવું. Eng. syn., split ; sundered ; divided.

clung ...... p. t. of *cling* v. int. વળગવું. Eng. syn., adhered ; *clung to*=embraced ; grasped.

Clusium ... s. એક શેહેરનું નામ. See note on I. I.

cold .... a. થંડું.

come ...... v. int. આવવું. Eng. syn., approach ; draw near ; arrive.

Comitium... s. રોમન લોકને મળવાનું જાહેર સ્થળ ; સભાસ્થાન. Eng. syn., Place of assembly. See note on LXVI. I.

common ... a. સાધારણ. Eng. syn., usual; ordinary ; vulgar.

Commons. plur. s. સાધારણ લોક; રોમમાં જેઓને શેહેરને લગતા હક નહોતા, પણ જેઓને ત્યાંના burgher લોકોની તાબેદારી ઊઠાવવી પડતી તે. (See note on XXXII. 3.)

Eng. syn., common people; plebeians.

constant ... a. દૃઢ. Eng. syn., unyielding; firm; resolute.

Consul ...... s. રોમનો મુખ્ય અધિકારી. See note on XVIII. 5. Eng. syn., President; Governor.

corn .... s. અનાજ. Eng. syn., grain.

cornland ... s. અનાજ વાવવા લાયક જમીન. Eng. syn., soil good for corn; cultivable land.

corn-sack ... s. અનાજથી ભરેલો કોથળો. Eng. syn., bag of grain.

corpse ...... s. લાસ; મુડદું. Eng. syn., dead body.

Cortona ... s. એક શેહેરનું નામ. See note on v. 7.

cottage...... s. ઝુંપડી. Eng. syn., hut; dwelling.

could ...... p. t. of *can*. Eng. syn., was able; had power.

council...... s. મંડળી; સભા. Eng. syn., meeting; assembly.

crack ...... v. int. ફાટવું; કડાક બોલવું. Eng. syn., split; break.

crag .... s. ખડક. Eng. syn., rock; precipice.

crash......... s. કડકડાટ. Eng. syn., shock; din.

crashing ... pres. part. of *crash* v. int. કડકડવું; ફાટવું. Eng. syn., splitting; bursting; breaking.

craven ...... a. બીકણ; બાયલું. Eng. syn., timid; cowardly.

creak ...... v. int. ચરરર થવું. Eng. syn., grate; crack; sound shrilly.

crest .... s. મથાળું; શિખર; કલગી. Eng. syn., plume; top; summit.

cross .... v. t. ઓળંગવું; પારજવું. Eng. syn., pass over; traverse.

crow .... s. નરાજ; પરાઈ. Eng. syn., bar; lever.

crowd ...... s. જથો; ટોળું. Eng. syn., multitude; throng; concourse.

Crustumerium. s. એક શેહેરનું નામ. See note on XVII. 4.

crutches ... plur. s. ઘોડી (ઘરડાં અથવા લંગડાં માણસો જે વડે ટેકવીને ચાલેછે તે). Eng. syn., staves; supports.

cry .... s. બૂમ; અવાજ. Eng. syn., shout; exclamation.

cry .... v. int. બૂમ પાડવી; પોકારવું. Eng. syn., shout; exclaim.

curb .... s. કડી; લગામ; દાબ. Eng. syn., bridle; check; restraint.

current...... s. પાણીનો વેગ; રેલો. Eng. syn., stream; flood; torrent.

curse ...... s. શ્રાપ. Eng. syn., imprecation; malediction.

D

dam .... s. બાંધ; અટકાવ. Eng. syn., mole; obstruction; breakwater.

dandle...... v. t. લાડ લડાવવું; હાથમાં રમાડવું; ઝુલાવવું. Eng. syn., fondle; caress; rock; *dandle to rest* (XXVIII. 2)=ઝુલાવીને સુવાડવું.

dare .... v. int. હીમત ધરવી. Eng. syn., venture; hazard; be bold.

dark .... a. કાળું; અંધારૂં. Eng. syn., dusky; dim; gloomy.

darkly ...... adv. ઝાંખી રીતે; શક ખાઈને. Eng. syn., dimly; uncertainly; doubtfully.

dark-blue ... a. જાંબુડા રંગનું. Eng. syn., deep-blue; purple.

dart .... v. t. ભોંકવું; ખોસવું. *dart a thrust*=તલવાર ભોંકવી. Eng. syn., shoot; speed. Also v. int. દોટ દેવી; ફટી જવું. Eng. syn., move rapidly; rush; spring.

dauntless ... a. હીમતવાન; બિહીક વિનાનું. Eng. syn., fearless; courageous; brave.

day .... s. દહાડો.

dead......... a. મોયલું; મરેલું. Eng. syn, lifeless; inanimate; deceased.

deadly ...... a. નાશકારક. Eng. syn., fatal; mortal.

dear .... a. વહાલું; પ્યારૂં. Eng. syn., beloved; precious.

death ...... s. મોત; મરણ.

debate ...... s. સંવાદ. Eng. syn., discussion; argument.

deed.... ... s. કર્મ; કામ. Eng. syn., act; achievement.

deep......... a. ઉંડું. *deep array*=ખીચોખીચ લશ્કર.

deign ...... v. int. મેહેરબાની કરવી. *not deigning to see*=જોવાની દરકાર નહીં રાખતાં; જોવાનું ધિક્કારતાં. Eng. syn., think worthy; condescend; *not deigning* (LVIII. 1)=disdaining.

deftly ...... adv. હુશીયારીથી. Eng. syn., adroitly; cleverly; nimbly.

den .... s. રાની જાનવરનું રહેઠાણ; બો. Eng. syn., cave; lair; hiding-place.

descry ...... v. t. તપાસવું; દૂરથી જોવું. Eng. syn., mark; observe; survey.

destroy ...... v. t. નાશ કરવો. Eng. syn., break down; demolish.

diadem ...... s. તાજ; મુકુટ. Eng. syn., wreath; coronet; crown.

did .... p. t. of *do* v. t. કરવું.

die .... v. int. મરીજવું; અંત આવવો. Eng. syn., perish; expire; *dies away* (L. 10)= ceases: બંધ થાયછે.

din .... s. શોહોર; અવાજ. Eng. syn., noise; clamour; shout.

dip .... v. int. ડુબવું; ડુબકી મારવી. Eng. syn., dive; plunge.

dire .... a. ભયંકર; બીહામણું. Eng. syn., dreadful; fearful; awful.

dismay ...... s. બિહીક; ભય. Eng. syn., terror; alarm; fear.

divide ...... v. t. and int. જુદું પાડવું; જુદું પડવું. Eng. syn., part; separate.

dome ...... s. ઘુમટ.

dost .... 2nd pers. sing. pres. of *do* v. int. કરવું.

doth .... 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *do* v. int. કરવું.

dovecote ... s. કબુતરખાનું. Eng. syn., pigeon-house.

down ...... adv. હેઠળ; *hew down*=કાપી કહાડવું—નાખવું; *smite down*=મારી પાડવું. Eng.

syn., below ; beneath ; on the ground ; to the ground. *Down to* (XVII. 5) = સુધી.

dread ...... s. ભય ; ડર. Eng. syn., fear ; terror.

drew .... p. t. of *draw* v. t. ખેંચવું. Eng. syn., pulled ; dragged.

drop .... v. int. પડવું. Eng. syn., fall ; sink.

drove ...... s. જથો ; ટોળું. Eng. syn., herd.

drown ...... v. int. ડુબવું ; ડુબી મરવું. Eng. syn., sink ; be submerged.

dry .... a. સુકું.

dumb ...... a. મુગું. Eng. syn., mute ; speechless.

dust .... s. ધુળ.

E

each .... indef. num. દરેક. Eng. syn., every.

eagle ...... s. ગરૂડ.

earth......... s. પૃથ્વી. Eng. syn., ground ; globe ; world.

east .... s. પૂર્વ; adv. પૂર્વ દિશાએ.

eastward ... adv. પૂર્વ દિશાએ.

eight......... def. num. આઠ.

either ...... indef. num. બેમાંથી ગમે તે; બેમાંથી દરેક ; બેહુ. Eng. syn., each (of two) ; both (with *plural* noun).

else .... a. બીજું. Eng. syn., other ; besides.

embers ...... plur. s. અંગારા. Eng. syn., cinders ; hot ashes.

endless...... a અંત વિનાનું. Eng. syn., unlimited ; countless ; innumerable.

ensign ...... s. નિશાન; વાવટો; ધ્વજ. Eng. syn., standard; banner; flag.

enter........ v. t. and v. int. પેસવું. Eng. syn., go into; pass into; penetrate.

entrance ... s. પ્રવેશ; મોખરો. Eng. syn., passage; opening; gateway.

ere .... prep. and adv. અગાઉ; પેહેલાં. Eng. syn., before.

eternal ...... a. હમેશનું; નિરંતર. Eng. syn., everlasting; undying; immortal.

Etruria ...... s. ઈટાલીના એક પ્રાંતનું નામ. See map 1.

Etruscan ... a. ઈટ્રૂરીઆ સંબંધી; ઈટ્રૂરીઆનું; s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆનો રહેવાસી. Eng. syn., Tuscan.

even .... adv. પણ. Eng. syn., also; too; indeed.

evening ... s. સાંજ. Eng. syn., dusk; twilight.

every ...... indef. num. દરેક; હરેક. Eng. syn., each; all (with *plural* noun).

evil .... a. ખરાબ; દુષ્ટ. Eng. syn., bad; wicked.

eye .... s. આંખ.

eye .... v. t. જોવું; નજર નાખવી. Eng. syn., look at; mark; scrutinise.

F

face .... s. ચેહેરો. Eng. syn., countenance; look; aspect.

face .... v. t. સામે થવું. Eng. syn., confront; oppose.

faction ...... s. બાજુ; બેાડું. Eng. syn., party; party-spirit; party-strife.

fair .... a સુંદર; સારૂં; ભલું. Eng. syn., beautiful; comely.

fair-haired.. a. ખુલી નીકળતા વાળવાળું. Eng. syn., light-haired; auburn.

fairly ...... adv. બરોબર રીતે; વાજબી રીતે. Eng. syn, rightly; justly.

Falerii ...... s. એક શોહેરનું નામ. See note on XXXIX. I.

fall .... v. int. પડવું. Eng. syn., sink down; drop.

false .... a. ખોટું; નિમકહરામ; બેઈમાન; દગલબાજ. Eng. syn., untrue; lying; base.

far........... adv. દૂર; દૂર સુધી. Eng. syn., remotely; at, or to, a distance.

far-famed... a. યશસ્વી; નામીચું. Eng. syn., renowned; well-known.

farther ...... adv. વધારે દૂર. (comparative of *far*). Eng. syn., more remotely; at, or to, a greater distance.

fast .... a. મજબૂત; સકત; ઉતાવળું; જલદી. Eng. syn., firm; hard; quick.

fast .... adv. મજબૂત રીતે; જલદી; *fast by*=નજદીક; કને. Eng. syn., firmly; hardly; quickly.

fat......... .. a. જાડું; પુષ્ટ. Eng. syn., plump; stout; well-fed.

fatal .... a. નાશકારક. Eng. syn., deadly; destructive.

father ...... s. બાપ.

Fathers ... s. plur. રોમની રાજમંડળીના સભાસદો. Eng. syn., senators.

fear .... s. ભય. Eng. syn., dread; alarm; terror.

fearful .. ... a. ભયંકર. Eng. syn., dreadful; terrible.

feat .. .. s. ચરિત્ર; પરાક્રમ. Eng. syn., achievement; action; deed.

feed .... v. t. ખવડાવવું. Eng. syn., nourish; support; *feed the eternal flame* (xxviii. 6), બળતું જારી રાખવું.

feel .... v. t. જાણવું; ઓળખવું; પીછાનવું. Eng. syn., perceive; observe; touch: *he feels the bottom*=તળીયું તેના પગને લાગેછે; તે તળીયાંને અડેછે.

feet .... plur. of 'foot.'

fell .... p. t. of 'fall.' Eng. syn., sank down; dropped.

fell .... a. નિર્દય; દુષ્ટ: ઘાતકી. Eng. syn., cruel; bloody; merciless.

felt .... p. t. of *feel.* Eng. syn., perceived; observed.

fen .... s. ભીની જગા. Eng. syn., marsh; swamp.

fence ...... s. વાડ. Eng. syn., hedge; boundary.

field .... s. ખેતર. Eng. syn., ground; plot; plain.

fierce ...... a. જુસ્સાવાળું; બીહામણું. Eng. syn., savage; violent; furious.

fiercely...... adv. જુસ્સાથી. Eng. syn., savagely; violently; furiously.

fiery .... a. આતસી; ગરમ; ગુસ્સાવાળું. Eng. syn., hot; vehement; sudden.

fight .... v. int. લડવું. Eng. syn., contend; struggle. [combat.

fight .... s. લડાઈ. Eng. syn., contest; battle;

firebrand ... s. બળતણ; બળતણનું લાકડું. Eng. syn., faggot; log.

firmament . s. આકાશ; આસમાન. Eng. syn., sky; heaven.

firmly ...... adv. દૃઢતાથી. Eng. syn., stoutly; resolutely; unflinchingly.

first .... a. & adv. પેહેલું; પ્રથમ. Eng. syn., in front; soonest; quickest.

fist .... s. મુઠી; મુક્કી. Eng. syn., clenched hand.

fitfully ...... adv. રહી રહીને. Eng. syn., convulsively; by fits and starts. See note on L. 10.

fix .... v. t. ઠેરવવું; રાખી મુકવું. Eng. syn., set; plant; place.

flame ...... s. ભડકો. Eng. syn., blaze; fire.

flash .... v. int. ઝળકવું; ચળકવું. Eng. syn., glisten; shine; glance. Also v. t. *flashing back the noonday light.* (XXXV. 3), બપોરના અજવાળાનું પરાવર્ત્તન કરતાં.

fleet .... a. ઝડપી; સત્વર, Eng. syn., rapid; fast; speedy.

flew .... p. t. of 'fly.' Eng. syn., sped; rushed.

flight......... s. ન્હાસીજવું; ન્હાસ; દોડ. Eng. syn., escape; defeat; rout.

flinch ...... v. int. પાછું હઠવું; ચમકવું. Eng. syn., draw back; swerve; wince.

flock......... s. ટોળું; (ઘણું કરીને) ઘેટાંનું ટોળું. Eng. syn., number; troop.

flood......... s. રેલ; નદી. Eng. syn., torrent; stream; deluge.

flow .... v. int. વહેવું. Eng. syn., glide; move; run.

flower ..... s. ફુલ.

fly .... v. int. ઉડવું; ઘણી ઝડપથી ચાલવું. Eng. syn., speed; rush; hasten.

foam .... s. ફીણ. Eng. syn., spume; froth.

foam .... v. int. ફીણ આવવું. Eng. syn., be covered with foam; froth; ferment.

foe .... s. શત્રુ; દુશ્મન. Eng. syn., enemy; adversary.

folk .... n. of mult. લોકો. Eng. syn., people; persons.

follow ...... v. t. પાછળ જવું. Eng. syn., succeed; come after; attend.

following ... s. સ્વારી. Eng. syn., suite; retinue; train.

foot .... s. પગ; પાયદળ. See note on XI. 3.

for........... prep. વાસ્તે; માટે; તરફ. Eng. syn., on account of; for the sake of.

for .... conj. કેમકે. Eng. syn., because; since; seeing that.

forbear ...... v. int. અટકવું. Eng. syn., refrain; abstain; desist.

foremost ... a. આગેવાન; પહેલું. Eng. syn., first; leading; chief.

forest ...... s. વન. Eng. syn., wood; grove; thicket.

forth .... adv. આગળ. Eng. syn., forward; in front; ahead.

forthwith ... adv. તરત; એકદમ. Eng. syn., immediately; at once.

fortress ...... s. કિલ્લો. Eng. syn., citadel; fort; castle.

forward...... adv. આગળ. Eng. syn., forth; in front; ahead.

fought ...... p. t. of *fight*. Eng. syn., contended; struggled.

four .... def. num. ચાર.

fourfold ... a. ચોગણું; ચાર પટવાળું. Eng. syn., quadruple.

fourscore ... a. ચાર કુંડી; એંશી. Eng. syn., eighty.

fowler ...... s. પારધી; વાઘરી. Eng. syn., bird-catcher; sportsman.

free .... a. સ્વતંત્ર; છુટું. Eng., syn. independent; unchecked; at liberty.

friend ...... s. મિત્ર; દોસ્તદાર. Eng. syn., acquaintance; associate; ally.

fringe ...... v. t. ઝાલર લગાડવી. Eng. syn., edge; border; line: *fringing the sky*=આકાશને ઝાલરની માફક રહેતાં.

fro......... }
from ...... } prep. થી; માંથી; *to and fro*=આણીમેરથી તેણીમેર.

fruitful ...... a. ફળદ્રુપ. Eng. syn., productive; rich; abundant.

furious .. ... a. ગુસ્સાવાળું. Eng. syn., raging; angry; wrathful.

fury .... s. ગુસ્સો. Eng. syn., rage; anger; wrath.

G

gallant ... a. બહાદૂર. Eng. syn., brave; courageous.

gash .... v. t. ઘા મારવો; ઊંડું કાપવું. Eng. syn., cut; wound.

gate .... s. દરવાજો. Eng. syn., entrance; portal.

Gaul .... s. ગાલીયા દેશનો રહેવાસી. (See note on XXII. 8.)

gave .... p. t. of *give* v. t. આપવું. Eng. syn., granted; assigned.

gaze .. .. v. int. તાકીને જોવું. Eng. syn., stare; look fixedly.

ghastly ...... a. ભયંકર; બિહામણું. Eng. syn., grim; shocking; dreadful.

giant .... s. રાક્ષસ. a. રાક્ષસી; જબરૂં; મોટું, Eng. syn., s. monster : a. monstrous ; huge; vast.

gilded ...... a. ઓપ ચઢાવેલું. Eng. syn., overlaid with gold ; ornamented.

gird .... v. t. બાંધવું; કમરે વિટાળવું. Eng. syn., bind ; surround ; encircle.

girl .... s. છોકરી. Eng. syn., maid ; lass.

girt .... p. part. of *gird*. Eng. syn., bound ; surrounded ; encircled.

given......... p. part. of *give* v. t. આપવું. Eng. syn., presented ; granted ; assigned.

glad.......... a. ખુશ; પ્રસન્ન; અનુકૂળ. Eng. syn., joyful ; happy ; auspicious.

gleam ...... s. ચળકાટ. Eng. syn., glitter ; flash ; splendour.

glee .... s. ખુશી; આનંદ. Eng. syn., joy ; mirth.

glimmer ... v. int. ઝાંખું ચળકવું. Eng. syn., flicker ; shimmer.

glitter ...... v. int. પ્રકાશવું. Eng. syn., sparkle ; flash.

gloom ...... s. અંધારૂં. Eng. syn., darkness ; shade ; obscurity.

glorious ... a. પ્રતાપી; ભભકાદાર. Eng. syn., bright ; glittering ; refulgent.

glory......... s. પ્રતાપ; કીર્ત્તિ Eng. syn., brightness ; splendour ; renown.

glow .... v. int. પ્રકાશવું; ચળકવું. Eng. syn., gleam ; look bright ; shine.

go .... v. int. જવું; Eng. syn., move ; depart ; proceed.

goat .... s. બકરો.
God .... s. દેવ; ઈશ્વર.
godlike...... a. દેવના સરખું. Eng. syn., divine; heroic.
gold .... સોનું.
golden ...... a. સોનાનું; સોનેરી. Eng. syn., made of gold; resembling gold.
good......... a. સારૂં; વફાદાર; દયાળુ. Eng. syn., right; virtuous, honourable; true.
goodman ... s. ઘરધણી. Eng. syn., householder; master.
goods ...... s. plur. સામાન. Eng. syn., chattels; wares; property.
goodwife ... s. ઘરધણીયાણી. Eng. syn., housewife; mistress.
gory .... a. લોહીયાળું; લોહીલોહીયાંણ. Eng. syn., bloody. [mantle.
gown ...... s. જભ્ભો. Eng. syn., robe; vestment;
grace ...... s. મેહેરબાની; દયા. Eng. syn., mercy; kindness; favour.
graze ...... v. int. ચરવું. Eng. syn., browse; feed.
great......... a. મોટું. Eng. syn., large; high; mighty; *great with child*=ગર્ભવંતી.
green ...... a. લીલું. Eng. syn., verdant.
greeting. ... s. સલામ; આદરસત્કાર; જય જય બોલવું. Eng. syn., salutation; welcome.
grey .... a. ધોળું; ભુરૂં.
grind ...... v. t. દળવું; પીસવું; જુલમ કરવો; દબાવવું. Eng. syn., grate; rub; crush.
growling ... pres. part. of *growl* v. int. ઘુરકવું. Eng. syn., grumbling; snarling.

guess ...... v. int. અટકળ કરવી. Eng. syn., surmise; conjecture; suppose.

guest ...... s. પરોણો; મેહેમાન. Eng. syn., visitor; friend.

H

had .... p. t. of *have.*

halt .... v. int. અટકવું; રહેવું; લંગડાવું. Eng. syn., stop; pause; falter; limp.

hamlet ...... s. ગામડું. Eng. syn., village.

hand .... s. હાથ.

handbreadth s. એક હાથની પહોળાઈ. (See Gram. 133.) Eng. syn., palm; span.

hang .... v. int. લટકવું; v. t. લટકાવવું. Eng. syn., v. int. be suspended; swing: v. t. suspend; swing.

hard .... a. કઠણ; મજબૂત. Eng. syn., firm; solid; difficult.

hard .... adv. કઠણાઈથી; મજબૂત રીતે; જોરથી. Eng. syn., strongly; with difficulty; scarcely.

hare .... s. સસલો.

hark .... interj. સાંભળો! imp. mood of the verb *hark.* Eng. syn., listen! list! hear!

harness ...... s. સાજ; બખતર. Eng. syn., equipment; mail; armour.

harvest ...... s. કાપણી. Eng. syn., product; fruit.

haste......... s. ઉતાવળ; ત્વરા. Eng. syn., rapidity; quickness.

hatchet ... .. s. કુવાડી. Eng. syn., axe; bill-hook.

hateful ...... a. ધિક્કારવા યોગ્ય. Eng. syn., detested; abhorred.

hath .... 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *have*.

hatred ...... s. ધિક્કાર. Eng. syn., detestation; disgust; loathing.

haughty ... a. મગરૂબ; અહંકારી. Eng. syn., disdainful; contemptuous; scornful.

have .... v. t. રાખવું. Used as an aux. verb to mark the perfect tense. (See Gram. 84.)

he .... pron. 3rd pers. mas. તે.

head .... s. માથું; મથાળું. Eng. syn., summit; top; end.

headlong ... adv. ઊંધે માથે. Eng. syn., headforemost; precipitately.

heard ...... p. t. of *hear* v. t. સાંભળવું. Eng. syn., listened to; marked; perceived.

heart .... s. અંતઃકરણ; દીલ. Eng. syn., breast; courage.

heaven ...... s. આકાશ; સ્વર્ગ; ઈશ્વર. Eng. syn., firmament; sky; divine power; God.

heavy ...... a. ભારી; ભરેલું. Eng. syn., weighty; ponderous.

heel .... s. એડી. Eng. syn., back of foot; foot.

height ...... s. ઊંચાઈ. Eng. syn., loftiness: *to the height* (XLIV. 2)=aloft, on high.

held .... p. t. of *hold*. Eng. syn., kept; maintained; grasped.

helm ......
helmet ... } s. ટોપ; લશ્કરી ટોપી. Eng. syn., headpiece; head-armour.

help .... v. t. મદદ કરવી. Eng. syn., assist; succour.
her .... pron. gen. & obj. of *she* તેણીનું; તેણીને. (See Gram. 54.)
herd .... s. ટોળું; જુથ. Eng. syn., drove; band; troop.
herdsman... s. ગોવાળીયો. Eng. syn., drover; neatherd.
here .... adv. અહીં. Eng. syn., in this place.
Herminius. s. એક રોમન સરદારનું નામ.
hew .... v. t. કાપવું. Eng. syn., hack; fell; cut.
hid .... p. part. of *hide* v. t. સંતાડવું: ઢાંકવું. Eng. syn., concealed; screened.
hie .... v. int. નાસીજવું; દોડીજવું. Sometimes used as v. trans. (See XVIII. 8.) Eng. syn., hasten; speed.
high .... a. ઉંચું. Eng. syn., lofty; elevated; tall.
hill .... s. ડુંગર; ટેકરો. Eng. syn., eminence; height.
him ...... obj. of *he*. (See Gram. 54.)
hind .... s. ખેડુત. Eng. syn., countryman; peasant; labourer.
his .... gen. of *he*. (See Gram. 54.)
hiss .... v. int. સી સી કરવી; હસી કહાડવું.
hold ...... v. t. રાખવું; પકડવું; રોકવું. Eng. syn., keep; maintain; grasp.
hold .... s. કિલ્લો. Eng. syn., place of safety; castle; fort.
holy .... a. પવિત્ર. Eng. syn., sacred; pure.
home ...... s. ઘર. Eng. syn., house; residence: *charge home*=હલ્લો ઠેઠ પહોંચાડવો

hope .... s. આશા. Eng. syn., expectation ; desire.
Horatius ... s. એક રોમન શૂરવીરનું નામ.
horse ...... s. ઘોડો ; ઘોડેસ્વારનું લશ્કર.
horseman ... s. સ્વાર. Eng. syn., rider ; equestrian.
host .... s. ટોળું ; લશ્કર. Eng. syn., multitude ; crowd ; army.
hot .... a. ગરમ ; તપી ગયલું. Eng. syn., ardent ; fiery.
hour .... s. કલાક.
house ...... s. ઘર ; વંશ. Eng. syn., home ; residence ; family.
household... s. ઘરકુટુંબ; (adjectively) ઘરસંબંધી. Eng. syn., s. family : a. belonging to a family.
housetop ... s. છાપરૂં ; ઘરનું મથાળું ; અગાસી Eng. syn., roof.
how .... adv. કેમ ; કેવી રીતે. Eng. syn., in what manner.
howling ... s. હુકાર ; હુહુ કરવું. Eng. syn., shrieking ; screaming.
hum .... s. ગણગણાટ. Eng. syn., murmur ; buzz.
hundred ... def. num. સો.
hunter ...... s. શીકારી ; પારધી. Eng. syn., sportsman.
hurl .... v. t. ફેંકવું ; પાડી નાખવું. Eng. syn., throw ; cast ; dash.
husbandman s. ખેડુત. Eng. syn., agriculturist ; farmer.
hymn ...... s. ગીત ; સ્તોત્ર. Eng. syn., song ; chant.

I

I .... pron. 1st pers. હું.
if .... conj. જો.

ill .... a. માઠું ; ખરાબ. Eng. syn., bad ; unfortunate ; sick.

Ilva .... s. એક બેટનું નામ. See note on XXXVII. 4.

image ...... s. મૂર્તી. Eng. syn., likeness ; idol ; statue.

in ....
into ...... } prep. માં ; અંદર ; માંહે.

is .... pres. ind. 3rd pers. sing. of *be*.

it .... pron. 3rd pers. n. તે.

its............ gen. of *it*.

ivory .... s. હાથીદાંત. a. હાથીદાંતનું.

J

Janiculum. s. એક ડુંગર તથા એક કિલ્લાનું નામ. See note on XVII. 7.

join .... v. t. જોડવું ; ભેગું થવું. Eng. syn., meet with ; combine with.

joy ... . s. ખુશી ; આનંદ. Eng. syn., happiness ; mirth ; gladness.

joyful ...
joyous ... } a. ખુશ ; આનંદી. Eng. syn., happy ; mirthful ; glad.

Juno .... s. એક રોમન દેવી. રોમન લોકના મુખ્ય દેવ જ્યુપીટરની સ્ત્રી. See note on LXVII. 5.

just .... adv. બરોબર ; ઠીક ; માત્ર ; જ. Eng. syn., even ; precisely ; exactly : *just now* =હમણાજ ; *just then*=તેજ વખતે ; *just so*=એમજ.

K

keep......... v. t. રાખવું ; રક્ષણ કરવું. Eng. syn., hold ; observe ; protect.

kept .... p. t. of *keep*. Eng. syn., held ; observed ; protected.

kid .... s. હલવાન; બકરીનું બચ્ચું.

kine. .... s. plur. of *cow* ગાય. (See Gram. 22.) Eng. syn., cows ; cattle.

king .... s. રાજા. Eng. syn., monarch ; ruler ; sovereign.

knee .... s. ઘુંટણ.

know ...... v. t. જાણવું; ઓળખવું. Eng. syn., be acquainted with ; understand.

known ..... p. part. of *know*. Eng. syn., understood ; familiar.

L

lack .... v. int. ખુટકો પડવો. Eng. syn., fail ; be wanting: *there lacked not men*=માણસનો ખુટકો નહોતો—અછત નહોતી.

lad .... s. છોકરો. Eng. syn., boy; stripling ; youth.

laden ...... p. part. of *lade* v. t. લાદવું ; ભરવું. Eng. syn., loaded ; burdened ; filled.

laid .... p. part. of *lay* v. t. પાડવું ; નાખવું. Eng. syn., placed ; set.

lair .... s. કોતર ; ગુફા. Eng. syn., haunt ; den ; hiding-place.

lamp......... s. દીવો. Eng. syn., light ; lantern.

land .... s. મુલક ; દેશ ; જમીન. Eng. syn., ground ; earth.

landing-place... s. ઉતરવાની જગા ; કિનારો ; ઘાટ. Eng. syn., bank ; wharf.

large......... a. મોટું ; જબરૂં. Eng. syn., great ; big.
LarsPorsena s. એક સરદારનું નામ.
Lartius...... s. એક રોમન સરદારનું નામ.
late .... a. and adv. મોડું. Eng. syn., after ; afterwards. See Gram. 49.
Latian ...... a. લેશિયમનું. Eng. syn., Latin ; of Latium.
laughing ... pres. part. of *laugh* v. int. હસવું. Eng. syn., smiling ; mirthful.
laughter ... s. હાસ્ય. Eng. syn., merriment ; glee ; derision.
Lausulus ... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.
lay .... p. t. of *lie* (પડવું). Eng. syn., had fallen ; was (or were) placed.
lead .... v. t. દોરવવું ; દોરવું. Eng. syn., go before ; guide ; *lead an attack*, મોખરે થવું.
lean .... v. int. અઠીંગવું ; આસરો લેવો. Eng. syn., rest ; be supported.
led .... p. t. of *lead*. Eng. syn., went before ; guided.
left .... a. ડાબું.
length ...... s. લંબાઈ. Eng. syn., extent ; distance.
let .... v. t. દેવું (See Gram. 96.) Eng. syn., permit ; allow.
letter .... s. અક્ષર. Eng. syn., character ; sign.
lever .... s. ટેકો ; સાંગ. Eng. syn., fulcrum ; pole ; bar.
lie .... v. int. પડવું. Eng. syn., be fallen ; be placed.

lie .... v. int. જુઠું બોલવું. Eng. syn., speak falsely; deceive.

life........ ... s. જીવ; જાન. Eng. syn., being; existence.

lift........... v. t. ઊંચકવું; ઊઠાવવું. Eng. syn., raise; exalt; sustain.

light .... s. અજવાળું. Eng. syn., brightness; shining; glow.

like .... a. માફક; જેવું; સરખું. Eng, syn., similar; resembling; as. See note on III. 7.

limb .... s. અવયવ. Eng. syn., joint; member.

line .... s. લીટી; હાર. Eng. syn., thread; row; array.

linen .... s. સણ. Eng. syn., flaxen (or hempen) cloth.

linger ...... v. int. વિલંબ કરવો; રહેવું. Eng. syn., delay; tarry.

lip .... s. ઓઠ.

lit .... p. part. of *light* v. t. સળગાવવું. Eng. syn., kindled; set on fire.

litter .... s. (1) ડોળી; (2) વેતર; બચ્ચાં. Eng. syn., (1) bed; (2) brood; progeny.

little .... a. નાનું. Eng. syn., small; diminutive; tiny.

lo !........... interj. જુઓ! Eng. syn., look! see! behold!

log........... s. લાકડાનો કકડો. Eng. syn., timber; beam.

lonely ...... a. એકાંત. Eng. syn., solitary; apart; forsaken

long .... a. and adv. લાંબું ; ઘણી વાર થયાં. Eng. syn., a. protracted ; extended ; tedious. adv. for a long time.

look .... v. int. નજર કરવી. Eng. syn., turn the eyes ; behold ; gaze.

loom .... s. સાળ. Eng. syn., weaving-frame.

loose.... } loosen ... } v. t. ઢીલું કરવું ; ખોલવું ; છુટું પાડવું. Eng. syn., separate ; open ; undo.

lord .... s. ધણી. Eng. syn., master ; ruler.

lordly ...... a. ...ભભકાદાર ; અમીરી ; દબદબા ભરેલું. Eng. syn., stately ; noble ; grand.

lost .... p. part. of *lose* v. t. ખોવું. Eng. syn., abandoned ; missed ; taken away.

loud.. ...... a. મોટા-ઉંચા અવાજનું. Eng. syn., noisy ; clamorous.

love .... v. t. ચાહવું. Eng. syn., desire ; be fond of.

low .... a. નીચું Eng. syn., sunk; depressed; deep.

lower ...... v. int. નીચે આવવું ; ઉતરવું ; બીહામણું દેખાવું Eng. syn., descend ; look dark ; threaten.

Lucumo ... s. ઈટ્રુરીઆના મોટા સરદારનો ઈલકાબ. See note on XXIII. 4.

Luna ...... s. એક શેહેરનું નામ. See note on VIII. 5.

M

mad .... a. ગાંડું ; દીવાનું. Eng. syn., insane ; demented ; furious.

made ...... p. t. of *make* v. t. બનાવવું ; કરવું Eng. syn., constructed ; effected ; wrought

maiden...... s. કુમારીકા. Eng. syn., girl ; lass.

Mamilius ... s. ટસ્કુલમ શહેરના સરદારનું નામ.

man .... s. માણસ.

mane ...... s. ચાળ; કેશવાળ. Eng. syn., hair of the neck.

manfully ... adv. બહાદૂરીથી. Eng. syn., bravely; resolutely; firmly.

many ...... a. ઘણાં; બહુ. Eng. syn., abundant; numerous; frequent.

march ...... s. કુચ v. int. કુચ કરવી. Eng. syn., s. advance; progress. v. int. advance; proceed.

mark ...... v. t. તપાસવું; જોવું. Eng. syn., observe; note; descry.

market-place.. } mart ...... } s. ચોક; બજાર; વેપારની જગા. Eng. syn., place of buying and selling; emporium. (The word 'mart' is a contraction of 'market.')

Massilia ... s. ગાલીયા દેશની દક્ષિણમાં એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on v. 3.

may .... v. aux. શકવું, (See Gram. 94.) Eng. syn., can; be able; *with all the speed ye may* (xxix. 2), જેટલી ત્વરા થઈશકે તેટલી ત્વરાથી.

me .... obj. of *I*.

meanwhile. adv. આટલામાં; એ વખતમાં Eng. syn., meantime.

measure ... v. t. માપવું. Eng. syn., estimate; divide; proportion: *with measured tread*=સરખાં ડગલાં ભરીને.

men .... plur. of *man*.

mend ...... v. t. સુધારવું; મરામત કરવી. Eng. syn., repair; refit; renew.
mere...... ... s. સરોવર; તળાવ. Eng. syn., lake.
merrily...... adv. ખુશીથી; જલદીથી. Eng. syn., blithely; gaily; briskly.
messenger.. s. દૂત. Eng. syn., scout.
met .... p. part. of *meet* મળવું; ભેગા થવું. Eng. syn., joined; combined; brought together.
midnight ... s. મધરાત; (adjectively) મધરાતનું.
might ...... p. t. of *may*. Eng. syn., could; was (or were) able.
might ...... s. શકિત; બળ. Eng. syn., power; strength.
mighty ...... a. શકિતવાન; મોટું. Eng. syn., powerful; strong.
mile ... . s. મૈલ.:
milkwhite... a. દૂધના જેવું સફેત.
mind ...... s. મન. Eng. syn., soul; spirit; determination.
mine......... s. ખાણ.
mingle ...... v. t. મેળવવું. Eng. syn., mix; blend; confuse.
miss .... v. t. ચુકવું. Eng. syn., avoid; escape; fall short of: *it missed his helm*=તેની ટોપી ઉપર મારતાં ચુકી ગયું—ન વાગ્યું.
mix .... v. t. મેળવવું. Eng. syn., mingle; blend; confuse.
molten ...... a. ગાળેલું; ગાળેલી ધાતુનું. Eng. syn., melted; cast (of metal).

moment ... s. ક્ષણ; પળ. Eng. syn., instant; second.
month ...... s. મહિનો; માસ.
more .... a. & adv. comp. deg. of *much*. Eng. syn., a. additional; adv. again: *two more*=બે બીજા.
morn ...... s. સવાર. Eng. syn., morning; daybreak.
mother ...... s. મા.
mount ...... s. પહાડ. Eng. syn., mountain; height; hill.
mountain-top ... s. પર્વતનું શિખર. Eng. syn., summit; hill-top; apex.
mouth ...... s. મુખ; મ્હોં. Eng. syn., opening; entrance.
much ...... a. & adv. ઘણું; બહુ. Eng. syn., a. abundant; great: adv. abundantly; greatly. For *as much as*, see *as*.
mule......... s. ખચ્ચર.
murmur ... s. બડબડાટ; ગણગણાટ. Eng. syn., muttering; hum.
musing...... s. વિચાર કરવો; સલાહ લેવી. Eng. syn., consideration; thought.
must......... s. તાજો શરાબ. Eng. syn., new wine.
must......... v. aux. જોઈએ. (See Gram. 95.) Eng. syn., be necessary; be obliged.
muster ...... s. એકઠા થવું; લશ્કરનું ભેગા થવું. Eng. syn., gathering; meeting.
mutter ...... v. int. બબડવું; ધીમે બોલવું. Eng. syn., mumble; murmur.

N

name ...... s. નામ; v. t. નામ દેવું; મુકરર કરવું. Eng. syn., s. title; designation: v. t. designate; call; appoint. Latian name; (XXIV. 6)=લેશ્યમનો સંપ.

Nar .... s. એક નદીનું નામ. See note on XXXVII. 10.

narrow ...... a. સાંકડું. Eng. syn., confined; strait.

nearer ...... a. comp. deg. of *near* નજદીક. Eng. syn., closer; nigher.

neck .... s. ગળું. Eng. syn., throat.

neither ...... conj. બેમાંથી એકે નહીં; *neither this nor that*=આએ નહીં ને પેલુંએ નહીં.

Nequinum.. s. એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on XXXVII. 8, 9.

nest .... s. માળો.

never ...... adv. કદી નહીં. Eng. syn., at no time.

news......... s. સમાચાર; ખબર. Eng. syn., information; intelligence; report.

next .... a. sup. deg. of *near* નજદીક. (See Gram. 49.) Eng. syn., closest; nighest.

nigh .... a. પાસે; નજદીક. Eng. syn., near; close.

night......... s. રાત.

nine .... def. num. નવ.

no............ a. કોઈ નહીં. adv. નહીં.

noble ...... a. ઊંચું; ઊંચ કૂળનું; અમીરી. Eng. syn., honourable; illustrious; fine.

noise......... s. અવાજ; શોહોર. Eng. syn., clamour; din; tumult.

none......... pron. કોઈ નહીં. Eng. syn., not one; not any.

noonday ... s. બપોર; મધ્યાન્હ. (adjectively) બપોરનું. Eng. syn., s. mid-day : adj. meridian.

nor .... conj. (See *neither*.)

north ...... s. ઉત્તર. a. ઉત્તર દિશાનું.

not .... adv. નહીં.

nought ...... s. કંઇ નહીં. Eng. syn., not anything; nothing.

now .... adv. હમણાં; હવડાં; હવે. Eng. syn., at this time.

Nurscia..... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન દેવીનું નામ. See note on x. 7.

nurse......... v. t. પાળવું; પોષણ કરવું; ધવાડવું. Eng. syn., cherish; nourish; suckle.

O

oak. .... s. એક મોટા ઝાડનું નામ.

Ocnus ...... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.

odds. ...... s. plur. વિષમ; સંદેહ ભરેલી વાત; ભય; આફત. Eng. syn., unevens; difficulties; disadvantages.

o'er .... prep. ઉપર. (Short form of *over*.) Eng. syn., above; upon.

o'erlook ... v. t. જોવું; તપાસવું. (Short form of *overlook*) Eng. syn., survey; supervise; observe.

of .... prep. નો, ની, નું; વિષે. Eng. syn., belonging to; concerning; by: *beloved of heaven*=ઈશ્વરથી ચહવાયલો.

oft........... adv. વારંવાર; ઘણીખરી વાર. Eng. syn., often; many times; frequently.

oh! .... interj. હે! અરે!

old .... a. જુનું; ઘરડું. Eng, syn., aged; ancient.

on............ prep. ઉપર; માં.

once .... adv. એક વાર. Eng. syn., at one time; a single time: *once more*=ફરીથી; પાછાં.

one .... def. num. એક. Eng. syn., a single.

open......... v. t. ખોલવું; ઉઘાડવું. Eng. syn., unclose; unfasten.

or............ conj. અથવા.

Ostia ...... s. એક બંદરનું નામ. See note on XVII. 5.

our .... gen. plur. of *I*.

out .... adv. બહાર; આગળ. *out spake* (XIX. 5) =બોલી ઊઠ્યો.

over .... prep. ઉપર. Eng. syn., above; upon.

oxen .... s. plur. of *ox* બળદ. (See Gram. 22.) Eng. syn., bullocks; bulls.

P

pain .... s. દુઃખ; દરદ. Eng. syn., suffering; distress; anguish.

Palatinus ... s. એક ડુંગરનું નામ. See note on LVIII. 5.

pale .... a. ફીકું. Eng. syn., pallid; white.

part .... v. t. જુદું પાડવું. Eng. syn., divide; separate. [division.

party......... s. પક્ષ; તડ. Eng. syn., side; faction;

pass .... v. int. જવું; પાર જવું; પસાર થવું. Eng. syn., go; cross; traverse

path .... s. રસ્તો; માર્ગ. Eng. syn., passage; way; road.

peace ...... s. સલાહ. Eng. syn., tranquillity; order; concord.

peal .... s. બુમ; તીક્ષ્ણ અવાજ; રણસિંગાનો અવાજ. Eng. syn., sound; blast; echo.

Picus ...... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.

pier .... s. થાંભલો; પુલને રાખવાને માટે મુકેલો લાકડાનો ટેકો. Eng. syn., support; buttress; prop.

pile .... v. t. ચણવું; બાંધવું. Eng. syn., heap; build.

pine .. .. s. એક ઉંચા ઝાડનું નામ.

pirate ...... s. ચાંચીયો. Eng. syn., sea-robber.

Pisæ .... s. એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on v. 1.

place......... s. જગા; ઠેકાણું. Eng. syn., situation; spot; ground.

plain......... s. મેદાન; ખુલ્લી જમીન. Eng. syn., open space; field; champaign.

plain......... a. સાફ; સ્પષ્ટ. Eng. syn., clear; evident; certain.

plainly ...... adv. સાફ રીતે; સ્પષ્ટ રીતે. Eng. syn., clearly; evidently; certainly.

plank ...... s. પાટ; પાટીયું. Eng. syn., timber; beam.

play .... s. રમત; ખેલ. Eng. syn., game; sport: *hold in play*=રમાડવું; ગેલ કરાવવા; અટકાવવું.

plough ...... v. t. ખેડવું; હળ ફેરવવો. Eng. syn., till; cultivate.

plume ...... s. પીછું; કલગી. Eng. syn., feather; crest.

plunge ...... v. t. ડુબાવવું; v. int. ઝંપલાવવું; પાણીમાં પડવું. Eng. syn., v. t. dip; bathe: v. int. leap; dive.

ply .... v. t. કામે લગાડવું. Eng. syn., use; exert; employ.

pool .... s. ખાબોચિયું; સરોવર. Eng. syn., reservoir; pond; lake.

poor .... a. ગરીબ. Eng. syn., indigent; humble; low.

Populonia. s. ઈટૢરીયાના એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on IV. 5.

porch ...... s. દેવડી. Eng. syn., entrance; front.

Porsena ... s. See *Lars*.

port .... s. ચાલ; આકાર; દેખાવ. Eng. syn., carriage; bearing; appearance.

portion .... v. t. ભાગ પાડવા. Eng. syn., divide; assign; allot.

pour......... v. int. ધોધવો પડવો; જથાબંધ આવવું. Eng. syn., come densely; rush.

power ...... s. સત્તા: plur. powers=લશ્કર. Eng. syn., strength; force: in plur. forces; army.

pray .... v. int. પ્રાર્થના કરવી. Eng. syn., beseech; solicit; beg.

press ...... v. t. દબાવવું. Eng. syn., touch; feel; squeeze.

prince ...... s. સરદાર. Eng. syn., chief; leader.

prop...... ... s. ટેકો; થાંભલો. Eng. syn., support; buttress.

prophet ... s. ભવિષ્યવાદી. Eng. syn., foreteller; diviner; seer.

proud ...... a. અહંકારી. Eng. syn., haughty; arrogant; magnificent.

prowess ... s. બહાદૂરી; હિમ્મત; પરાક્રમ. Eng. syn., bravery; gallantry; might.

public ...... a. સર્વ લોકનું; આમ લોકનું. Eng. syn., common; general; popular.

purple ...... a. જાંબુડા રંગનું.

Q

quarrel ... s. કજીયો; ટંટો. Eng. syn., disagreement; strife.

queen ...... s. રાણી. Eng. syn., mistress; ruler; sovereign.

quoth ...... v. t. defective p. t. બોલ્યું; કહ્યું. (See note on XXXI. 1.) Eng. syn., said; spoke.

R

race .... s. કૂળ; જાત. Eng. syn., descent; lineage; family.

rage .... v. int. ગુસ્સે થવું. Eng. syn., be angry; be wrathful; be furious.

rain .... s. વરસાદ.

raise .... v. t. ઊઠાવવું; ઊંચું કરવું. Eng. syn., uplift; make high; exalt.

Ramnian ... s. રામનીસ (Ramnes) જાતનો એક માણસ. (See note on XXX. 2.)

ran .... p. t. of *run;* v. int. દોડવું. Eng. syn., hastened; rushed; sped.

range ...... v. t. ફરીવળવું; ગોઠવવું. Eng. syn., wander over; explore; set in order; order.

rank .... s. હાર. Eng. syn., row; order; line.

rapturous ... a. આનંદ ભરેલું; અતિ આનંદી. Eng. syn., ecstatic; joyous.

reap .... v. t. કાપણી કરવી; કાપવું. Eng. syn., cut; gather; garner.

reaping-hook...... s. દાતરડું. Eng. syn., sickle.

red .... a. રાતું.

reed .... s. બરૂ. Eng. syn., rush.

reedy ...... a. બરૂવાળું. Eng. syn., rushy.

reel .... v. int. લથડવું; આમતેમ હાલવું. Eng. syn., totter; shake; dance.

rein .... s. લગામ. Eng. syn., bridle.

rejoice ...... v. int. ખુશી થવું. Eng. syn., exult; delight; glory.

rent .... p. t. of *rend*; v. t. ફાડવું. Eng. syn., tore; split; sundered.

rest .... s. આરામ. Eng. syn., quiet; repose; sleep.

return ...... v. int. પાછું આવવું; વળવું. Eng. syn., go back; revert.

ride .... v. int. સ્વાર થવું; ઘોડે બેસવું. Eng. syn., go on horseback; (of ship) લંગરાવવું; લંગરમાં રહેવું, Eng. syn., lie at anchor.

right......... s. હક. Eng. syn., privilege; claim.

right .... a. ખરૂં; જમણું. Eng. syn., true; just; opposed to left.

right .... adv. બીલકુલ; એકદમ; પૂરી રીતે. Eng. syn., entirely; altogether; fully.

rill........... s. ઝરો; નાળું. Eng. syn., rivulet; stream.

rise .... v. int. ઉઠવું. Eng. syn., ascend; be raised.

river .... s. નદી. Eng. syn., stream.

river-gate ... s. નદીએ જવાનો દરવાજો; ઓવારો.

road .... s. રસ્તો. Eng. syn., thoroughfare; highway.

roan .... a. કાબરચિતરૂં (ઘોડું).

roar .... v. int. ગરજવું; મોટી બૂમ પાડવી. Eng. syn., sound; bellow; echo.

rock .... s. ખડક. Eng. syn., cliff; crag.

rode .... v. t. of *ride*. Eng. syn., sat on horseback.

roll .... v. int. ગબડવું; ફરવું; વહેવું. Eng. syn., move; glide.

Roman ...... s. રોમ શહેરનો રહેવાસી. a. રોમનું; રોમને લગતું.

Rome ...... s. ઈટાલીનું મુખ્ય શહેર.

rose .... p. t. of *rise*. Eng. syn., ascended; was (or were) raised.

round ...... prep. આસપાસ: adv. પાછળ. Eng. syn., prep. encircling: adv. on all sides.

roundly ... adv. સંપૂર્ણ રીતે; સ્પષ્ટ. Eng. syn., completely; fully; plainly.

rover......... s. ભટકનાર. Eng syn., wanderer; robber; pirate.

royal......... a. બાદશાહી; રાજાને લગતું. Eng. syn., kingly; regal.

ruin .... s. ખંડિયેર: ભાંગી ગયલી ચીજ. Eng. syn., decay; dilapidation; ruined building.

rush .... v. int. ધસવું; જુસ્સાથી જવું. Eng. syn., burst; speed; dash.

S

sack .... v. t. લૂટી પાડવું. Eng. syn., plunder: pillage.

sad .... a. દુઃખી; દિલગીર. Eng. syn., unhappy; sorrowful.

safe .... a. સલામત. Eng. syn., secure; unharmed.

sail .... s. સઢ.

sank .... p. t. of *sink*. Eng. syn., fell; declined; went down.

Sardinia ... s. એક બેટનું નામ. See note on IV. 7.

sat .... p. t. of *sit*: v. int. બેસવું. Eng. syn., was (or were) seated; was (or were) placed; remained sitting. (XVI. 6.)

savagely ... adv. જંગલી રીતે; ગુસ્સાથી. Eng. syn., angrily; fiercely.

save .... v. t. બચાવવું. Eng. syn., keep safe; protect; guard.

say .... v. t. કહેવું. Eng. syn., speak.

scarce ...... adv. મુશ્કેલાઈથી. Eng. syn., hardly; with difficulty.

scorn ...... s. ધિક્કાર; તુચ્છકાર. Eng. syn., contempt; disdain.

scout ...... s. દૂત. Eng. syn., messenger; spy.

scowl ...... v. int. ઘુરકવું. Eng. syn., look fierce; look gloomy; frown.

scream ...... v. int. બૂમ પાડવી. Eng. syn., shriek;

screech; scream out: v. t. બૂમ પાડી કહેવું.

sea .... s. સમુદ્ર; દરિયો. Eng. syn., ocean.

sea-girt...... a. સમુદ્રથી વિંટળાયલું. Eng. syn., sea-surrounded; insular.

see .... v. t. જોવું. Eng. syn., behold; perceive.

seen .... p. part. of *see*. Eng. syn., beholden; perceived; observed.

seer .... s. ભવિષ્યવાદી. Eng. syn., prophet.

Seius ...... s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.

seize......... v. t. પકડવું. Eng. syn., grasp; clutch; lay hold of.

Senate ...... s. રોમની રાજસભા. Eng. syn., council; assembly.

sent .... p. t. & p. part. of *send;* v. t. મોકલવું. Eng. syn., despatched; transmitted.

sentinel ... s. પહેરેગીર. Eng. syn., watch; guard; warder. [undisturbed.

serene ...... a. શાંત. Eng. syn., calm; placid;

set............ p. t. of *set* v. t. મુકવું; બેસાડવું. Eng. syn., placed; established; fixed.

Sextus ...... s. અહંકારી ટાર્કવીનના એક દીકરાનું નામ.,

shake ...... v. t. હલાવવું. Eng. syn., agitate; move; brandish.

shall .... v. aux. [See Gram. 80, and 88 (p. 34).]

shame ...... s. ધિક્કા; શરમ. Eng. syn., dishonour; reproach: shame. (as interj.)—fie!

shape ...... v. t. ઘડવું. Eng. syn., form; make.

sheathe...... v. t. મ્યાનમાં નાખવું. Eng. syn., put in sheath; put in scabbard.

sheep ...... s. ઘેટું ; ઘેટાં.
she-wolf ... s. વરૂની માદા.
shield ...... s. ઢાલ. Eng. syn., buckler ; target.
shine ...... v. int. પ્રકાશવું ; શોભવું. Eng. syn., glitter ; sparkle.
shook ...... p. t. of *shake*. Eng. syn., agitated ; moved ; brandished.
shore ...... s. કિનારો. Eng. syn., bank ; land.
short......... a. ટૂંકું. Eng. syn., brief ; small.
should ...... p. t. of *shall*.
shoulder ... s. ખભો.
shout ...... s. બૂમ. Eng. syn., cry ; clamour.
shrank ...... p. t. of *shrink* v. int. કંટાળો આવો ; અટકવું; હઠીજવું. Eng. syn., avoided ; flinched ; recoiled.
shuttle ...... s.સાળવીનો કાંટલો.
sick .... a. માંદું. Eng. syn., ill ; diseased ; feeble.
sicken ...... v. int. માદા પડવું. Eng. syn., grow ill; languish.
side .... s. બાજુ; પક્ષ. Eng. syn., part ; hand ; quarter ; party.
sight......... s. દેખાવ. Eng. syn., appearance ; view.
silent ...... a. ચુપ; મુગું. Eng. syn., mute ; still ; calm.
since......... conj. કેમકે ; કારણકે. Eng. syn., seeing that ; because ; as.
sink .... v. int. ડુબીજવું. Eng. syn., fall; decline; go down.
Sir .... s. સાહેબ ; જી. Eng. syn., master ; lord.
sire .... s. બાપ ; ઘરડોવરડો ; પૂર્વજ. Eng. syn , father ; elder.

six .... def. num. છ.

skin .... s. ચામડી; પખાલ; ખાખ. Eng. syn., hide.

skull......... s. ખોપરી.

sky .... s. આકાશ; આસમાન. Eng. syn., heaven; firmament.

slain......... p. part. of *slay*; v. t. કતલ કરવી; મારી નાખવું. Eng. syn., killed; slaughtered-

slaughter ... v. t. કતલ કરવી. Eng. syn., slay; kill.

slave ...... s. ગુલામ. Eng. syn., servant; menial.

slew .... p. t. of *slay*; v. t. કતલ કરવી; મારી નાખવું. Eng. syn., killed; put to death.

slowly ...... adv. ધીમે; આસતે. Eng. syn., quietly; softly; gradually.

smile ...... v. int. હસવું; મ્હોં મલકાવવું. Eng. syn., look merry; look derisive.

smile ...... s. મશ્કરી. Eng. syn., merriment; derision.

smote ...... p. t. of *smite* v. t. & int. મારવું; ઘા કરવો. Eng. syn., beat; struck; wounded.

snow......... s. બરફ; હીમ.

snowy ...... a. બરફનું; બરફવાળું. Eng. syn., snow-covered; white as snow.

so .... adv. એમ; એવું. Eng. syn., thus; in such wise.

sob .... v. int. ડુસકાં ભરવાં. Eng. syn., weep convulsively; sigh.

sold .... p. part of *sell* v. t વેચવું Eng. syn., vended; given for money.

some ...... indef. num. કોઈ; કેટલાએક. Eng. syn., a certain one; a few.

son .... s. દીકરો. Eng. syn., child; offspring.
soon .... adv. તરત જલદી. Eng. syn., at once; quickly; promptly.
sore .... a. and adv. સુઝેલું; ઘણું; ભારે. Eng. syn., a. grievous; heavy: adv. heavily.
sorrow ...... s. દિલગીરી. Eng. syn., sadness; grief.
sound ...... s. અવાજ. v. t. વગાડવું. v. int. વાગવું; સંભળાવવું. Eng. syn., s. noise; clamour: v. t. make a noise of; proclaim: v. int. make a noise; be heard. *His name sounds stirring.* (LXVII. 6.) =તેનું નામ ઉત્તેજન આપતું સંભળાય છે.
south ...... s. દક્ષિણ; દક્ષિણ દિશા.
southern ... a. દક્ષિણ; દાક્ષિણ દિશાનું.
space ...... s. અવકાશ; જગા; મુદત. Eng. syn., distance; place; interval.
spacious ... a. વિશાળ. Eng. syn., wide; extensive.
spake ...... p. t. of *speak*. Eng. syn., said; uttered; cried.
spare ...... v. t. બચાવવું; મુકવું. Eng. syn., save; retain; forbear; be sparing, or careful of; *spared neither land nor gold* (XXXI. 6) જર જમીનની દરકાર રાખી નહીં.
spat .... p. t. of *spit* v. int. થુંકવું.
speak ...... v. t. બોલવું. Eng. syn., say; utter; cry; speak out બોલી ઉઠવું.
spear ...... s. ભાલો. Eng. syn., lance; javelin.
sped .... p. t. of *speed* v. t. જલદીથી કરવું—ચલાવવું. Eng. syn., hastened; plied; dashed.

speech ...... s. બોલી. Eng. syn., voice ; words.
speed ...... s. ઝડપ. Eng. syn., haste ; rapidity.
spent ...... p. part. of *spend* v. t. ખરચવું. to be spent—ખાલી થઈજવું ; થાકવું. Eng. syn., exhausted ; worn out.
spit .... s. સીક ; સળીયો. Eng. syn., iron bar ; prong. [hurl.
splash ...... v. t. અફાળવું; પછાડવું. Eng. syn., dash ;
spoil......... s. લૂટ. Eng. syn., plunder ; pillage.
sprang ...... p. t. of *spring* v. int. કુદવું. Eng. syn., leaped ; jumped.
spread ...... v. t. પાથરવું ફેલાવવું ; also v. int. પથરાવું; Eng. syn., extend ; p. part. of v. t. used in xxxv. 9.
spur .... v. t. એડી મારવી. Eng. syn., urge ; prick.
Spurius Lartius. s. એક સરદારનું નામ.
spy .... v. t. નીહાળવું; જોવું. Eng. syn., descry ; observe ; mark.
stag .... s. સાબર.. Eng. syn., deer.
stand ...... v. int. ઉભા રહેવું. Eng. syn., halt ; rest ; remain. [flag.
standard ... s. વાવટો. Eng. syn., banner ; ensign ;
start .... v. t. બીહીવાડવું ; ચમકાવવું. Eng. syn., rouse ; frighten ; startle.
state .... s. રાજ્ય. Eng. syn., government ; kingdom.
stately .. ... a. ભભકાદાર. Eng. syn., grand ; magnificent.

staves ...... s. plur. of *staff* સોટા. (See Gram. 20.) Eng. syn., sticks; cudgels.

stay .... v. int. થોભવું; અટકવું. s. અટકાવ. Eng. syn., v. int. halt; pause: s. hindrance; check.

steel .... s. પોલાદ. In XLVII. 4, steel=sword.

steer .... s. વાછરડો.

still .... conj. તોપણ; એમ છતાં પણ. Eng. syn., notwithstanding; nevertheless.

still .... adv. હજુસુધી. Eng. syn., up to this time; at this day.

stir .... v. t. ઉસકેરવું. Eng. syn., rouse; stimulate; excite.

stood ...... p. t. of *stand*. Eng. syn., halted; rested; remained.

stop .... v. t. અટકાવવું; રોકવું. Eng. syn., hinder; check: *stop up*=ભરીદેવું; રોકી નાખવું. Eng. syn., fill; impede.

storm ...... s. તોફાન; વંટોળ. Eng. syn., tempest; hurricane: v. t. હલ્લો કરવો. Eng. syn., attack; assault.

story......... s. વાત; વાર્તા; કથા. Eng. syn., tale; narrative.

stout......... a. મજબૂત; જબરૂં. Eng. syn.. strong; sturdy.

straight...... a. સીધું. adv. એકદમ; પાધરૂં. Eng. syn., a. even; direct: adv. directly; forthwith.

strait......... a. સાંકડું. Eng. syn., narrow; close.

strain ...... v. int. ખેંચવું; તાણવું. Eng. syn., stretch; extend; reach.

stream ...... s. ઝરો ; નદી. Eng. syn., river.
stride ...... s. ડગલું. Eng. syn., step; walk; gait.
strode ...... p. t. of *stride* v. int. ડગલું ભરવું; ચાલવું. Eng. syn., stepped; marched.
stroke ...... s. ઘા. Eng. syn., blow.
strong ...... a. મજબૂત; જબરૂ. Eng. syn., powerful; vigorous; firm.
struck ...... p. t. of *strike* v. t. મારવું. Eng. syn., smote; gave a blow. Also int. XXXVIII. 3.
struggle ... v. int. તરફડવું; ફાંફાં મારવાં. Eng. syn., wrestle; strive; contend.
such .... a. એવું. Eng. syn., similar; of a like kind.
suffer ...... v. t. સહેવું; ખમવું. Eng. syn., bear; endure; sustain.
sullen ...... a. ચીડીયું; નારાજ. Eng. syn., gloomy; morose; dismal.
summon ... v. t. એકઠું કરવું; બોલાવવું. Eng. syn., call; convene; collect.
sunburnt ... a. તડકાથી કાળું પડી ગયલું. Eng. syn., sun-browned.
surge ...... s. પાણીનું મોજું. Eng. syn., wave; billow.
surprise ... s. અચંબો; આશ્ચર્ય. Eng. syn., astonishment; wonder.
Sutrium ... s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆના એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on XI. 5.
swarthy...... a. કાળું; સામળું. Eng. syn., dusky; dark.
sweet ...... a. મીઠું; સુંદર. Eng. syn., fragrant; lovely; delightful.

swimmer ... s. તરનાર.

swollen...... p. part. of *swell* v. t. વધારવું; મોટું કરવું; ઊપસાવવું. Eng. syn., increased; expanded.

sword ...... s. તલવાર. Eng. syn., sabre; blade.

swore ...... p. t. of *swear* v. t. સોગન ખાવા. Eng. syn., took oath; protested; averred: *to swear by*=ના સમ ખાવા. *By the Nine Gods he swore*=નવ દેવોના સમ ખાધા.

T

take .... v. t. લેવું. Eng. syn., grasp; seize; lay hold of.

tale .... s. કથા; ગણતરી; સંખ્યા. Eng. syn., story; account; reckoning; number.

tall .... a. ઊંચું. Eng. syn., high; lofty.

Tarpeian ... a. Tarpeian rock (XVI. 1) રોમ શહેરના એક ખડકનું નામ. (See map 3.)

Tarquin ... s. રોમના પાંચમા તથા સાતમા રાજાનાં નામ. (See note on I. 3.)

taste .... v. t. ચાખવું; ભોગવવું. Eng. syn., relish; enjoy.

tawny ...... a. પીંગળા રંગનું; પીંગળું. Eng. syn., yellow.

teeth......... plur. of *tooth* s. દાંત.

tempest ... s. તોફાન. Eng. syn., hurricane; storm; wind.

temple ...... s. દેવળ; દેહેરૂં. Eng. syn., sanctuary; shrine.

ten .... def. num. દસ.

tender ...... a. કોમળ; નરમ; માયાળુ. Eng. syn., delicate; soft; careful.
terror ...... s. ભય; બીહીક. Eng. syn., fear; dread.
than .... conj. કરતાં; થી.
that .... conj. કે.
that .... rel. & dem. pron. જે; પેલું. Eng. syn., rel. who; which: dem. pron. yon; yonder.
the .... def. art. તે.
thee .... obj. sing. of *thou*.
their .... gen. plur. of *he*, *she*, or *it*.
then .... adv. ત્યારે; પછી. Eng. syn., at that time; next; afterwards.
there......... adv. ત્યાં. Eng. syn., in that place; yonder.
they .... nom. plur. of *he*, *she*, or *it*.
thigh......... s જાંઘ.
thirty......... def. num. ત્રીસ.
this .... dem. pron. આ.
those ...... nom. and obj. plur. of dem. pron. *that*.
thou .... pron. 2nd pers. તું.
though ...... conj. અગર જો. Eng. syn., albeit; notwithstanding that; howsoever.
thought ... p. t. of *think*: v. t. સમજવું; ધારવું. Eng. syn., supposed; imagined; believed.
thousand ... def. num. હજાર.
Thrasymene s. એક સરોવરનું નામ. See map 1.
three......... def. num. ત્રણ.
thrice ...... adv. ત્રણવાર. Eng. syn., three times *thrice accursed*=અતિ શ્રાપિત.

throat ...... s. ગળું.

throng ...... s. ટોળું; જમાયત. Eng. syn., crowd; concourse; multitude: v. int. એકઠા થવું; જમા થવું. Eng. syn., swarm; congregate.

through ... prep. માંહેથી; અંદરથી Eng. syn., penetrating; during.

thrust ...... s. ઘા. Eng. syn., blow; stroke.

thunder ... s. ગડગડાટ; ગર્જના.

thunder-smitten... a. વીજળીથી મરાયલું. Eng. syn., lightning-struck.

thy .... gen. sing. of *thou*.

Tiber ...... s. રોમ શહેરની પાસેની નદીનું નામ.

tide .... s. ભરતી; પાણીનો પ્રવાહ; નદી. Eng. syn., current; stream.

tidings ...... s. સમાચાર; ખબર. Eng. syn., news; information.

Tifernum ... s. અંબ્રીઆ પ્રાંતમાં એક શહેરનું નામ. See note on XXXVII. I.

tighten ...... v. t. તંગ બાંધવું; કસવું. Eng. syn., bind; fasten; strap.

till .... prep. સુધી. Eng. syn., until; up to.

timber ... .. s. લાકડું; પાટિયું. Eng. syn., plank; beam.

time .... s. વખત; વાર. Eng. syn., season; opportunity.

to .... prep. ને; તરફ; માં; મેર; sign of infinitive mood. Eng. syn., for; towards; as far as; *to and fro*=આણી મેરથી તેણી મેર.

told .... p. t. & p. part. of *tell* v. t. કહેવું. Eng. syn., said; declared.
Tolumnius. s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન સરદારનું નામ.
too .... adv. ઘણુંજ; અતિ. Eng. syn., exceedingly; excessively.
took .... p t. of *take*.
top .... s. ટોંચ; મથાળું. Eng. syn., summit; head.
toss .... v. t. અફાળવું; પછાડવું. Eng. syn., shake; agitate.
totter ...... v. int. ધ્રુજવું. Eng. syn., shake; falter.
towards ... prep. તરફ. Eng. syn., in the direction of.
tower ...... s. બુરજ. Eng. syn., turret.
town......... s. શહેર; નગર. Eng. syn., city.
trace......... v. t. દોરવું; માંડવું; લખવું. Eng. syn., mark; print; write.
track......... s. રસ્તો; મારગ. Eng. syn., trail; path.
track......... v. t. પાછળ જવું; પગલે પગલે જવું. Eng. syn., follow; pursue.
train......... s. હાર; જથો; શ્રેણી. Eng. syn., line; row; series.
trampling... s. પગનો ધબકારો. Eng. syn., tramp; sound of feet.
tread......... s. ચાલ; ડગલું. Eng. syn., walk; step.
Tribune ... s. રોમનો અમલદાર. See note on XXXIII. I.
trim .... v. t. સુધારવું; ગોઠવવું. Eng. syn., order; adjust; arrange.
trireme...... s. એક જાતનું વહાણ. Eng. syn., a large vessel with three rows of oars on each side.
triumph ... s. જય; ફત્તે. Eng. syn., victory; glory.

troop ...... s. જથ્થો ; ટોળું. Eng. syn., band ; company.

trumpet ... s. રણશિંગું. Eng. syn., bugle ; clarion.

trumpet-blast... } trumpet-peal ... } s. રણશિંગાનું ફુંકવું ; તુરીનો અવાજ ; રણશિંગાનો નાદ. Eng. syn., bugle-sound.

trysting...... s. મેળાપ ; એકઠા મળવું. Eng. syn., meeting; assembling : *trysting day*=એકઠા મળવાનો દિવસ.

tug .... v. int. જોરથી ખેંચવું. Eng, syn., pull; strain.

tumult ...... s. ગભરાટ ; ગડબડ, Eng. syn., uproar; confusion ; disturbance.

turn .... v. int. ફરવું ; વળવું, v. t. ફેરવવું; વાળવું ; ચુકાવવું. Eng. syn., v. int. move; incline : v. t. divert ; deflect : *turned the blow*=ઘા ચુકાવ્યો.

turret-top... s. બુરજનું મથાળું. Eng. syn., battlement.

Tuscan ... a. ઈટ્રૂરીઆનું. s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆનો રહેવાસી. Eng. syn., Etruscan.

Tuscany ... s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆનું બીજું નામ.

Tusculan ... a. ટસ્ક્યુલમ શહેરનું. Eng. syn., belonging to Tusculum.

twelve ...... def. num. બાર.

two .... def. num. બે.

U

Umbrian ... a. અંબ્રીઆનું. s. અંબ્રીઆ પ્રાંતનો રહેવાસી. See note on XXII. 7.

Umbro...... s. ઈટ્રૂરીઆની એક નદી. See note on VIII. 3.

unaware... a. અણુવાકેફ; અજાણ્યું. Eng. syn., unwary; careless; incautious.

unbroken... a. નહીં હણેલું; વગર કેળવાયલું, Eng. syn., untrained; untaught; wild.

underneath. prep. & adv. હેઠળ; નીચે. Eng. syn., below; beneath.

unharmed . a. વગર ઈજાનું; નુકસાન વિનાનું. Eng. syn., free; untroubled; unmolested.

unto .... prep. માં; ને; સુધી. Eng. syn., to.

unwatched . a. નહીં તપાસાયલું; ચોકી વિનાનું. Eng. syn., untended; unguarded.

up............ prep. & adv. ઉપર; ઉંચે. Eng. syn., prep. ascending: adv. above.

upon ...... prep. ઉપર. Eng. syn., on; over.

Urgo ...... s. એક ટાપુનું નામ. See note on xxxix. 3.

us............ obj. plur. of *I*.

V

valiantly ... adv. બહાદૂરીથી. Eng. syn., bravely; manfully.

van .... s. લશ્કરનો આગલો ભાગ; મોખરો. Eng. syn., front.

vanguard ... s. લશ્કરના મોખરાની ટુકડી. Eng. syn., foremost line; front.

vassal ...... s. તાબેદાર. Eng. syn., dependant; subject; tributary.

vat .... s. ટાંકી. Eng. syn., cistern; reservoir; receptacle.

Verbenna... s. એક સરદારનું નામ.

verse ...... s. કવિતા. Eng. syn., lines; poetry.

vest .... s. જામો; પોશાક. Eng. syn., raiment; clothing.

victorious... s. ફત્તેમંદ; જીતનું. Eng. syn., successful; triumphant; jubilant.

village ...... s. ગામ. Eng. syn., hamlet.

villain ...... s. ચંડાળ; લુચ્ચો. Eng. syn., rascal; scoundrel.

vine .... s. દાક્ષ.

voice ...... s. અવાજ; મત. Eng. syn., utterance; expression; opinion.

Volaterræ . s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન શહેરનું નામ. See note on iv. 1.

Volscian ... s. લેશીયમના એક જાતના લોકનું નામ. See note on lxvii. 4.

Volsinian ... a. Volsinian mere (vi. 8) એક મોટા સરોવરનું નામ. See note on vi. 8.

Volsinium . s. એક ઈટ્રસ્કન શહેરનું નામ. See note on xxxix. 5.

W

waggon ... s. ગાડું. Eng. syn., dray; cart.

wait .... v. t. & int. રાહ જોવી. Eng. syn., await; expect.

wall .... s. ભીંત; કોટ. Eng. syn., rampart; fortification.

wallow ...... v. int. લોટવું. Eng. syn., roll; writhe.

wan ... . a. ફીકું. Eng. syn., pale; haggard.

wander...... v. int. ભટકવું; ફંટાવવું; આમતેમ વહેવું. Eng. syn., ramble; meander.

war .... s. લડાઈ; યુદ્ધ. Eng. syn., strife; conflict.

warlike...... a. લડાઈ સંબંધી ; શૂરૂં. Eng. syn., bellicose ; martial.

war-note ... s. યુદ્ધનો સ્વર. Eng. syn., battle-summons ; war-cry ; challenge.

was .... 1st & 3rd pers. sing. p. t. of *be*.

waste ...... v. t. ઉજડ કરવું ; પાયમાલ કરવું. Eng. syn., ravage ; desolate.

waterfowl... s. જળચર પક્ષી ; મુરઘાબી. Eng. syn., wildfowl.

wave......... s. મોજું ; લેહેર. Eng. syn., ripple ; surge.

waver ...... v. int. હાલવું ; આવજા કરવી Eng. syn., fluctuate ; hesitate.

way .... s. રસ્તો. Eng. syn., path ; road.

wax .... v. int. વધવું. Eng. syn., increase ; grow ; become.

weave ...... v. t. વણવું. Eng. syn., plait ; twine.

ween......... v. int. ધારવું ; જાણવું. Eng. syn., suppose ; believe.

weep.. ...... v. int. રડવું. Eng. syn., shed tears ; cry ; sob.

weeping ... s. રડવું ; આંસુ પાડવાં. Eng. syn., shedding of tears ; crying ; sobbing.

weight ..... s. ભાર ; બોજો. Eng. syn., burden ; load.

welcome ... interj. ભલે પધાર્યા ! s. આદરમાન ; સત્કાર. Eng. syn., interj. hail ! s. salutation ; greeting.

well .... adv. સારીપેઠે ; સારૂં ; ઠીક. Eng. syn., rightly ; fitly ; thoroughly.

went .... p. t. of *go*. Eng. syn., moved ; departed ; proceeded.

were .... plur. p. t. of *be*.
west .... s. પશ્ચિમ. adv. પશ્ચિમ દિશાએ.
western ... a. પશ્ચિમ તરફનું; પશ્ચિમ.
westward ... adv. પશ્ચિમ દિશાએ.
what .... interrog. pron. શું; કયું.
wheel ...... s. પૈડું; ચક્ર.
when......... adv. જ્યારે.
where ...... adv. જ્યાં.
wherefore... con. & adv. જે માટે; વાસ્તે; જેથી. Eng. syn., on which account; for which reason.
which ...... rel. pron. n. જે.
while......... adv. જ્યારે.
whirl......... v. t. ફેરવવું. Eng. syn., wheel; brandish; flourish.
whirlwind... s. વંટોળ. Eng. syn., tornado; storm.
white ...... a. સફેત; ધોળું.
who .... rel. and interrog. pron., f. જે; m. કોણ.
whom ...... obj. sing. & plur. of *who*.
whose ...... gen. sing. & plur. of *who*.
why .... adv. શા વાસ્તે; શા સારૂ; કેમ. Eng. syn., for what reason; wherefore.
wield ...... v. t. ફેરવવું; વાપરવું. Eng. syn., manage; sway; brandish.
wife .... s. વહુ; સ્ત્રી.
wild .... a. જંગલી; ગુસ્સાવાળું. Eng. syn., savage; fierce; excited.
will .... v. aux. (See Gram. 80; and 88 p. 34.)
win .... v. t. જીતવું. Eng. syn., conquer; obtain; gain.

wind ...... s. પવન. Eng. syn., breeze.
wine......... s. દ્રાક્ષનો દારૂ.
winter ...... s. શીયાળો.
wis .... v. int. def. ધારવું. Eng. syn., imagine; suppose.
wise .... a. ડાહ્યું. Eng. syn., knowing; enlightened; learned.
with .... prep. સાથે; જોડે; વતે; થી.
within ...... adv. અંદર. Eng. syn., inside.
witness...... v. int. સાક્ષી પુરવી. Eng. syn., attest; prove.
wives ...... plur. of *wife* s. વહુ; બૈરી. (See Gram. 19 b.)
wolves ...... plur. of *wolf* s. વરૂ. (See Gram. 19 b.)
woman...... s. બૈરી; સ્ત્રી.
women...... plur. of *woman*. (See Gram. 22.)
wood ...... s. વન; જંગલ. Eng. syn., thicket; forest.
woodman... s. કઠિયારો. Eng. syn., woodcutter; forester.
would ...... p. t. of *will*.
wound ...... s. ઘા; જખમ. Eng. syn., injury; hurt.
wrath ...... s. ગુસ્સો; ક્રોધ. Eng. syn., anger; rage; fury.
wrathful ... a. ક્રોધાયમાન; ક્રોધી Eng. syn., angry; enraged; furious.
wreck ...... s. નાશ; ભાગેલું અથવા નુકસાનમાં આવેલું તે. Eng. syn., broken mass; ruin; confused heap.
wrench...... v. t. મચડવું; ખેંચી કાઢવું. Eng. syn., twist; wring; drag.

written...... p. part. of *write* v. t. લખવું. Eng. syn., inscribed.

wrong ...... s. અન્યાય; નુકસાન. Eng. syn., injustice; disgrace; infamy.

wrought ... p. t. of *work* v. t. કરવું. Eng. syn., did; performed.

Y

ye .... nom. plur. of *thou*.

year .... s. વરસ; સાલ. this year હોણ.

yell .... s. ચીસ; બુમ. Eng. syn., scream; shriek; clamour.

yellow ...... a. પીળું.

yet .... conj. એમ છતાં પણ; તોપણ. Eng. syn., still; nevertheless.

yield......... v. t. or int. તાબામાં આપવું; તાબે થવું. આધીન થવું. Eng. syn., give up; surrender: *yield thee*=તાબે થા.

yon .... dem. pron. પેલું. Eng. syn., that; yonder.

yore .... s. જુનો વખત; પુરાતન. Eng. syn., old time; antiquity.

you .... nom. & obj. plur. of *thou*.

young ...... a. નાનું. Eng. syn., youthful; fresh; juvenile.

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